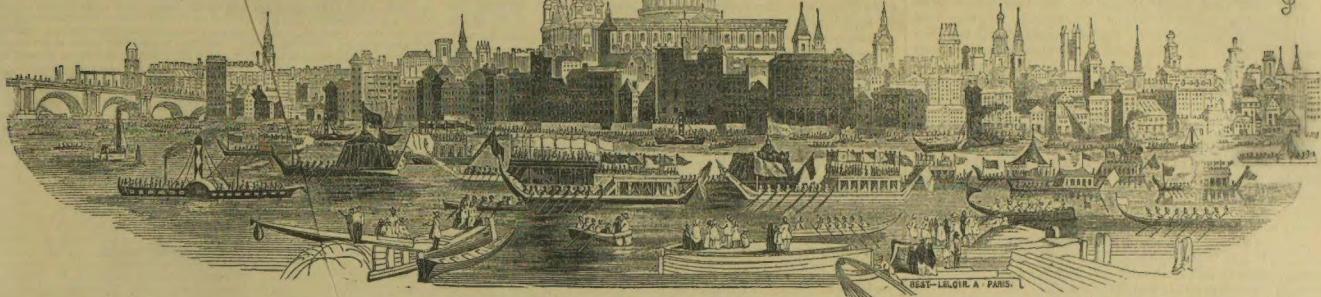


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 502.—VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

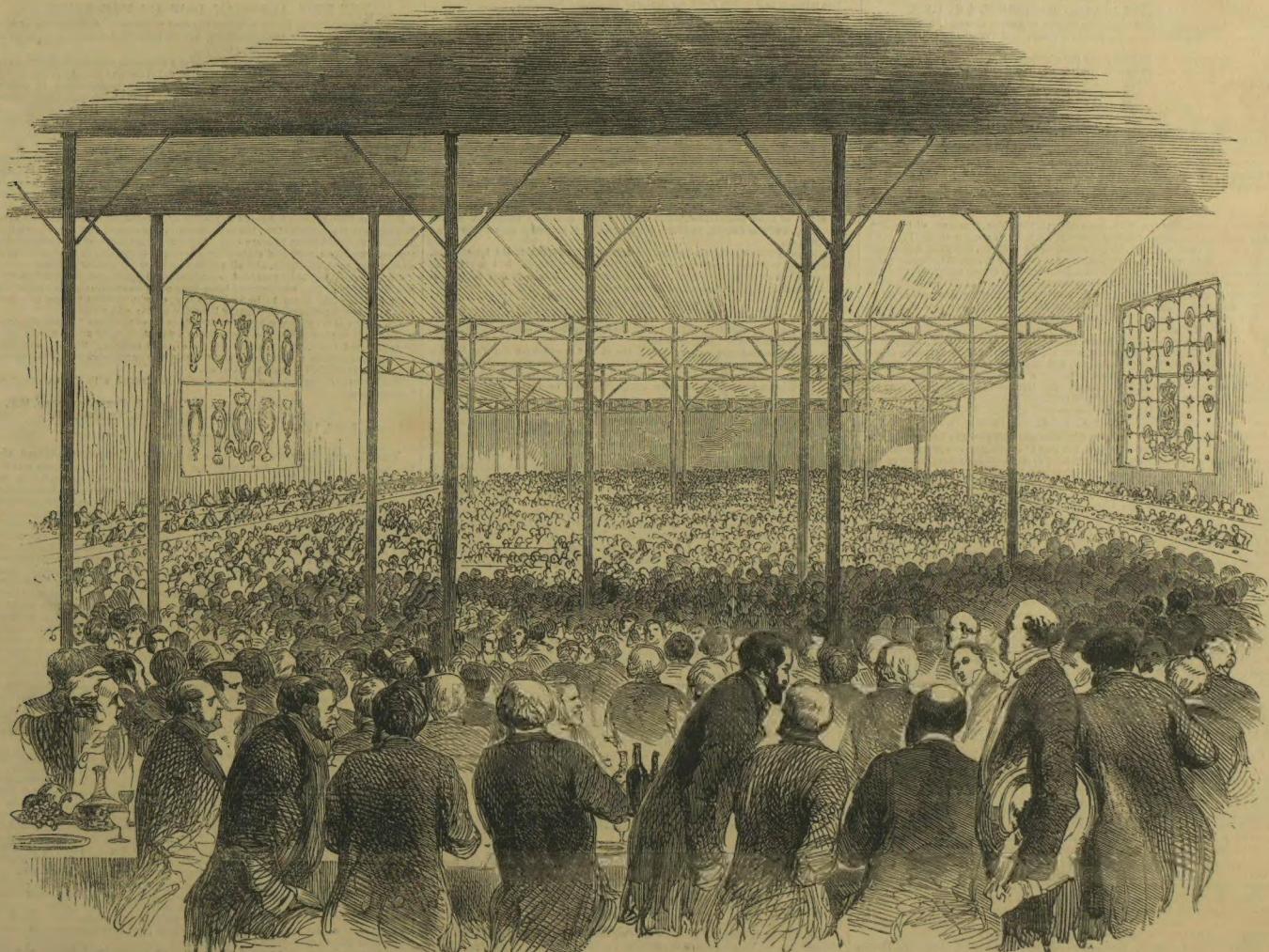
TWO NUMBERS, 1S.  
WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

## THE NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

THE late Sir Robert Peel was not a man who courted popularity. If what he thought his duty demanded it, he braved odium and censure, the loss of friends, and the bitterness of enemies. All the ties that public men consider the most dear he was willing to sacrifice to his sense of right and justice. His brilliant and useful life was a continuous record of such high resolves manfully carried out. But it may be doubted whether, on one great occasion, he did not strive to catch the support of the poorer classes, by means which were not in strict accordance with the justice which was in other instances the guiding-star of his policy. When he reformed the commercial tariff, and prepared the way for the abolition of the Corn-laws, he extended the principle of direct taxation in a manner which showed the skilful contriver rather than the severely just and conscientious statesman. In imposing a war-tax in time of peace, in order that the poor and industrious might have cheaper food, and that trade, commerce, and manufactures might be allowed their natural expansion, it was not necessary to commit a new injustice. It was, perhaps, expedient for the moment; but it was neither just nor safe, considered with regard to the future, that in relieving the bulk of the people from some portion of the burden of indirect taxation, he should have placed the whole burden of the direct imposts upon the shoulders of a few. In doing this, he introduced a new and dangerous principle, to which it was not thought worth while to make any determined resistance, because

the great Minister only asked the innovation for a short and transitional period, and because the injustice committed against the few possessing more than £150 per annum was felt to be the means of relieving all other classes in the country—those few included among the rest—from still more serious and injurious burdens.

But now, when the whole current of our financial legislation, supported by public opinion, runs in favour of the perpetuation of direct taxation and of the diminution of all taxes that impede the legitimate and wholesome developments of trade and industry, it becomes of the utmost importance that Sir Robert Peel's arrangement of the Property and Income Tax should be carefully reconsidered. If he introduced a measure partial in its operation and unjust in its pressure, there is no reason why the statesmen who have followed him should, in admiration of his general policy, imitate him in its flaws, and why they should commit an injustice permanently which he never intended should endure beyond a short and stipulated period. But the present Ministry, it would appear, have not only determined to uphold the policy of their illustrious predecessor with regard to the arbitrary assumption that no one possessing property or earning income of a less amount than £150 per annum should be called upon to pay the property and income tax, but they have extended the principle in another direction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—beyond all comparison the most inefficient Minister of modern times—has not clearness of vision to see, or courage to follow out, the real financial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but contents himself with imitating it in its weakest and most objectionable parts. Because that statesman, in an emergency which has passed away, and to secure an object which is no longer necessary, relieved of liability to the income and property tax the possessors of £149 19s. 1d. per annum, Sir Charles Wood thinks it incumbent upon him to relieve from the burden of his new house tax all houses paying a rental under £20 per annum, or six-sevenths of the whole house property of the kingdom. If that be not the reason which has actuated Sir Charles Wood, we confess our inability to discover any other. Nothing can be more ill-judged, more unjust, or more dangerous, than such a course of legislation. If we must have a house tax, and a property and income tax—if the necessities of the State are such that the Government cannot dispense with both or either of them, the least that can be done is that these inevitable evils should be made to press as fairly as possible upon all. There is no class in the country, however humble, which is not directly as well as indirectly interested in the stability of the Government, and in the inviolability of public credit; and there is no class that ought to be entirely relieved from contributing, according to its means, towards that fund of taxation without which the whole social fabric must fall to pieces. The attempt of Sir Robert Peel, in the first instance, and the more glaring and inexcusable attempt of Sir Charles Wood and Lord John Russell at the present time, to affix the weight of taxation upon the minority, within a limit arbitrarily fixed, is unjust and inexpedient. If, while Sir



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—THE PAVILION DINNER IN THE HOME PARK.—(SEE PAGE 80.)

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Charles Wood is employed on the one hand in relieving the mass of the people from burdens that must be borne under the penalty of bankruptcy and revolution. Lord John Russell is employed on the other in extending the suffrage among those very persons whom Sir Charles Wood permits to live tax free, we may naturally expect, at no distant time, to see a recklessness in the expenditure of the public money, to which, with all our past extravagance as a nation, we have hitherto been unaccustomed. If the principle be a correct one, that there should be no taxation without representation, the converse should be equally correct, that there should be no representation without taxation. If our Parliaments are to be elected under Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill by people living in houses paying less than £20 rent, and in the enjoyment of incomes somewhat less than £150 per annum; and if the principle is to be conceded that such remissions of taxation from one class, and impositions upon another, are just and proper, it is not difficult to foresee that Communism, such as would gladden the hearts of M. Proudhon and M. Cabot, though it have no dwelling-place in France, will soon find a home and sanctuary in England. The "haves" will be at the mercy of the "have-nots," with or without the ballot; and Parliaments elected by the many will have no business so popular as to merit the few.

The only safe, because the only just, principle to go upon—if there must be a property-tax and a house-tax—is to make all property and all houses fairly liable. There is no sanctity in £149 per annum, which should enable its occupier to escape the contribution which falls upon £151; and there is nothing about a nineteen guinea house which should enable its occupier to enjoy the protection of law and government without paying for it, in the same proportion as the man who occupies another house rented a pound or a shilling higher. But the whole system is based upon an error and a wrong, and ought to be manfully resisted. We have not a word to say against direct taxation, or against those two forms of it to which we have more particularly alluded. On the contrary, we believe the system of direct taxation to be the most salutary of all systems; and if but made impartial in its operation, and accompanied by measures of relief from imposts that interfere with trade and industry, it is likely to work well, and give satisfaction to all classes; but against the system, as interpreted by the present Government, we feel called upon to protest. Such exemptions as Sir Robert Peel introduced, and Sir Charles Wood extended, are direct encouragements to political and personal dishonesty. They undermine the morality of the nation. They teach the people to evade the payments expected of them, and are fraught with present injustice and with future mischief.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR HENRY RIVERS, BART.

This worthy Baronet died suddenly at his residence, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, on the 7th instant, aged 72. On the afternoon of that day he walked out alone, and on returning home was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which terminated fatally. He was the son of Sir John Rivers, Kt., of Chafford, in Kent, Lord Mayor of London temp. Queen Elizabeth. He married, 2d May, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Eales, Esq., and had a numerous issue. The eldest surviving son is now Sir James Francis Rivers, Bart. The Rectory of Martyr Worthy, Hants, was held by the late Sir Henry for more than 30 years.

SIR EDWARD HARDINGE JOHN STRACEY, BART., OF RACKHEATH HALL, NORFOLK.

This venerable Baronet died on the 14th instant, at Rackheath Hall, aged 82. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Stracey, of Rackheath, who was created a Baronet October 2, 1818, and grandson of Sir John Stracey, Knight Bachelor, London. Sir Edward married July 17, 1810, Anne, daughter and heiress of William Brooksbank, Esq., of the Beach, County of Chester, but that lady died without issue in 1822. The Baroncy now devolves on Sir Edward's brother.

SIR JOHN AUGUSTUS FRANCIS SIMPKINSON, Q.C., F.R.S.

The death of this learned advocate, one of her Majesty's Counsel, occurred on the 8th inst., at his residence, 21, Bedford-place. Sir Francis had attained his 70th year.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Simpinkson, M.A., rector of Cliffe, and wife Mary, daughter of Sir George Smith Gibbes, of Mucklestone, Shropshire, Wesseliuski, private secretary and aide-de-camp to Peter the Great, and afterwards his ambassador to the Court of Vienna. Sir Francis was one of the eldest members of the Bar, standing third in seniority of the Queen's Counsel. He had been leader of the Equity Court of Exchequer before its abolition, and enjoyed an extensive practice especially in those cases, in which department he was second only to the late Mr. Boteler. He was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was Master of the Royal Library and Librarian on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was married to Mary, daughter of J. Griffin, Esq., and sister to Lady Franklin, by whom he has left several children.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBES.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBES, M.D., an eminent physician, was son of the Rev. George Gibbes, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, Wilts. He was born in 1771. He was educated at, and became a fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. His career in the medical profession was a very successful one. He practised for many years in Bath, and was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Charlotte. He was also physician to the Queen of Hanover, and to King George III., and received the honour of knighthood d. Sir George Gibbes earned further distinction as an author. He wrote some popular treatises on the Bath waters, and various papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," in Nicholson's, in Trileck's, and in the "Linenian Transactions."

Sir George, who had for some years retired from the profession, and was in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, married, first, a daughter of the late Edward Sney, Esq., of Bridgwater and Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, who recently died; and married secondly, a daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Chapman, of the 23rd Regiment. Sir George Gibbes died on the 23rd ultimo, at Stowey, Devonshire, aged eighty.

DR. M. MOIR.

It is with deep regret that we have to add to our Obituary the honoured name of Dr. Moir, of Musselburgh—the gifted "Delta" of "Blackwood's Magazine." He died at Dumfries, on Sunday, the 6th inst. His loss will be severely felt in the medical and in the literary world. Dr. Moir was one of the first contributors to "Hakkoed," and in this month's Number his "Lament of Selim" appears. As a controversialist, his opinions were reservedly high; and the crowded audiences collected together last winter by his able lectures on the subject will not soon forget the impression thus received.

The Doctor leaves a widow and eight children, the eldest married to Dr. Scott, the father of his father-in-law. By his fellow-townsmen—by all, indeed, who knew him—Moir was much beloved; and at the request of the inhabitants of Musselburgh, his funeral was a public one.

EDWARD QUILLINAN, ESQ.

This accomplished gentleman, who had been absent for a few days, died, was disengaged in a superior scholar and an able man. A specimen of style and panache of remark, altogether devoid of ill-nature, characterised the compositions which he now and then contributed to the periodical press. For many years past Mr. Quillinan had taken up his abode in the lovely valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near the residence of William Wordsworth, in whose recently published biography frequent and honourable mention occurs of his name. He died, first, on Feb. 17, 1817, Jaunine Anne Deborah, second daughter of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. (who lost his life by a melancholy accident, 24th June, 1820); and, at the request of the inhabitants of Wordsworth, whom he also lost about four years ago.

Early in life Mr. Quillinan served as a cavalry officer.

Charitable bequest by the late Abraham G. H. Battersby, Esq., Gloucester, £500; To the British Infirmary, £500; British Church Missionary Society, £200; British Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; British Moravians, £100; Bristol Orphan Asylum, £100; Bristol Penitentiary Society, £100; Bristol Diocesan Visiting Society, £50; Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, £50; Bristol Royal Infirmary, £50; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £20; and to St. David's College, Lampeter, £100. The deceased's personal and family property paid a duty on £50,000, the residue he left among his children.

Miss Mary Bennion, of Nantwich, Chester, has bequeathed £1500 to the Queen of Anne, for the augmentation of the Rectory of Nantwich; £400 to Sir Edmund Wright's Charity, at Nantwich, for the benefit of the occupiers of Wilbraham's Almshouses; and £100 to the poor of Malpas.

Miss Mary Price of Fyerning, Essex, has left to the National School in Lyminster £50, and the like sum to the Fyerning Sunday and Day School. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of the Hospital, the Widows and Orphans of Chertsey, and the Consecrated Hospital, a legacy of £10.

The Wills of Baron D'Ar, Baron De Isle, and Dudley, Baron Grenous, Countess Spencer, General Sir Thomas Whitehead, E.I.C.S., Admiral Cochet, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir Chapman S. Rennant, C.B., and the Rev. Sir Robert Aitken, have been administered to.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Report of the Committee in favour of the Revision of the Constitution, commenced on Monday. Among speakers who have delivered their opinion on the question, the most distinguished are the Legitimist statesmen, MM. de Fallonx and Berryer, and the head of the moderate Republicans, Gen. Cavaignac—the two former, of course, in favour of the adoption of the Monarchical form of Government and of the Revision of the Constitution in that sense; the latter against the Revision, with the view of maintaining the Republic intact. With respect to the charge made against Gen. Cavaignac, of asserting the "divine right" of the Republic over every other form of Government, he repudiated it in the following words:—"I have been accused of saying that the Republic was of divine right. That is an invention of our adversaries, who know that things of divine right find little favour in France, who know that things of divine right are not to be conceded; what I said was, that a government which permitted its principle to be discussed was a dead government; and that is not an axiom, but a fact. Since I said that, we have gained victory which I did not hope for. Your committee has adopted, in your name, the principles of the Constitutional Assembly, has no right to put a question between the Republic and Monarchy. But then I observe a singular contradiction in the conclusion of your committee. You cannot decide on that great question, and you are to abandon it to a constituent to be convoked by you. It is a distasteful and hypocritical way of solving so great a question to leave it to chance. The moment you admit that you have no right to call upon a constituent to do so. However, what has passed proves that our adversaries think that that is the best way to get rid of us. I say, then, that the national power is the national power; we call it the national sovereignty, which is by no means the same thing. The people have the power in fact to make as many revolutions as they please, but that is the basis upon which you would establish society in France? When you have established your monarchy by virtue of the principle that the people have the power to do as they like, will you allow us to come here and propose to appeal again to the people to dismiss their Monarch? If you say 'Yes,' I take the liberty of telling you that you do not know what you are doing. (Laughter.) Sir W. de Fallonx, of course, has adopted the same principle as myself, that the national power is the national sovereignty, which is by no means the same thing. 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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a short sitting at noon.  
The Woods and Forests Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord DUNCAK, who described it as one of the most important measures of the session.

A brief debate took place upon the motion for the third reading of the Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill. The third reading was carried, and the bill was passed, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. McCullagh to modify one of the clauses.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LORD CAMPBELL presented a petition against the continuance of the Crystal Palace at London, which the first name on the list was that of his learned Brother, Mr. Justice POWELL, and among others of the greatest respectability and distinction were those of the venerable mother of the Earl of Clarendon, and of the sister of Lord Anckland. The petitioners expressed a wish, which he believed was unanimous amongst persons of all classes, that at the termination of the Exhibition the Crystal Palace might appear only in history, and several clergymen joined in the prayer of the petition, who desired, for the sake of morality, that the Commissioners should not be absolved from their duty of giving up the building, and that it should be removed. An active agitation was going on upon that question at present, the ground of which he believed was, that the health and enjoyment of the people would be promoted by allowing the Crystal Palace to remain in its place. To show, however, that it would be the reverse of healthy, the noble Lord read a passage from an article in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, on the subject of what the noble Lord called the visionary scheme of Mr. Paxton. For his own part, if the Crystal Palace were to be retained at all, he (Lord Campbell) thought it would be best to convert it into a shower-bath; for, however active the agitation was, he believed that it would be found necessary to become essentially necessary to elevate umbrellas inside the building whenever a shower of rain came on. That would probably be the last time when he should have the opportunity of raising his voice on the subject, for he should be obliged to leave town early to-morrow in the discharge of his duty to administer justice to her Majesty's subjects; but he would leave the matter in their Lordships' hands without any fear, because he did not believe that the two Houses of Parliament would assent to the functions of the Pope, and absolute Government, and individuals from whom influences which had given birth to the agitation.

The Earl of ANTHONY presented a petition from the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; also a very large number of petitions to the same effect from places in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and other counties in Ireland.

## THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving for copies of the correspondence which had taken place touching the leasing of the Horfield estate, took occasion to bring the subject fully under the consideration of the House, with the view of vindicating the character of the Bishop of Gloucester, and showing that Mr. Horsman had mis-stated the case in the House of Commons. He denied the assertion that the Bishop of Gloucester had received the estate of Horfield under circumstances different from the other property of the diocese, and contended that he was perfectly satisfied with the leases of the estates, as well as other estates for three lives; while he pointed to the public conduct, and quoted from a private letter of the right rev. prelate, in proof of the fact that he intended to apply the proceeds of the property to the promotion of the good of the Church, and not, as had been represented, to his own advantage.

The Bishop of LONDON, Lord CAMPBELL, and the Earl of HARWICH severally expressed their high opinion of the honourable and generous character of the Bishop of Gloucester, and their perfect satisfaction with the explanation of the right rev. prelate.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion, by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, for the first reading of the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill,

Lord BROUGHAM stated his entire approval of the measure, observing that this was the last opportunity he should have of addressing their Lordships in the present session. He trusted, however, that in committee several alterations would be made in it, with the view of rendering the measure more perfect. One was to make the Committee of Privy Council should consist of four judges, instead of three; and the other that there should be a constant presenter or presiding judge of the committee. With respect to other parts of the bill, he generally approved of them.

After some observations from the Lord CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a first time.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Lodging-houses Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.

In answer to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the question, whether there would be any legislation upon water supply this session, would depend upon the character of the report to be furnished by the committee now sitting. Unless the recommendations of that committee should prove very decided, he apprehended that there would be no Government attempt, this session, at legislation of a permanent character upon the subject.

In answer to Viscount DUNCAN,

Mr. CORNWALL LEWIS stated that as yet the Commissioners of the Board of Health had effected no purchase of cemeteries under the recent act, but that they were in negotiation for two, namely, the Brompton and Nunhead cemeteries.

Sir W. VERNER asked whether the attention of the Attorney-General for England had been called to certain passages in a newspaper called the *Catholic Vindicator*, published on the 5th of July, and particularly to one of them to the following effect:—"That if her Majesty the Queen should place her signature to a certain abominable bill (The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill), she will compel all real Catholics to regard her in a manner we are certain she will have cause to regret."

Lord J. RUSSELL said that his attention had been directed to the subject, but he thought it very undesirable to bring a worthless paper into some degree of importance by taking notice of it. He must say, however, that he believed the abominable sentiments it contained were wholly foreign to the real feelings of the Roman Catholics of this country.

## DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. REYNOLDS moved, as an amendment, "That, considering the public importance of maintaining as national institutions the very valuable schools of medicine in Ireland, which have derived their chief efficiency from the instruction afforded by the Dublin hospitals, to the support of which, for a long series of years, Parliament has contributed, it is unjust and impolitic to reduce the annual national grant which was allowed in 1848 and the preceding years to those hospitals."

Sir L. O'BRIEN seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that no such grants were made to the hospitals in England, and he could not see why they should be continued in Ireland.

After a short discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 43; against it, 106; majority, 63.

## THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

Mr. HUME asked a question of Mr. P. Miles, which led to a conversation respecting the leasing of Horfield by the Bishop of Gloucester; in the course of which,

Mr. HORSMAN complained that, having made a statement in that House, the reverend had been changed to another place, so that he was precluded from supporting his statement by additional evidence, which he said he possessed, to establish to a greater extent than he had originally the power of doing many very important points of the charge he had brought forward of what he conceived to be a very gross abuse.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the hon. gentleman had acted very fairly in the course he had pursued; but, nevertheless, his statement had been impugned in every important particular, and it was only right and proper that an early opportunity should be taken to bring the matter fully under discussion.

## SUPPLY—OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The House then went into committee of supply.

On the vote for the expenditure for Hong-Kong, Lord PALMERSTON made a statement, in the course of which he intimated that Chinese etiquette was bound to interfere with the success of Dr. Bowring's mission to Canton, and that the Chinese authorities seemed disposed to wait at least the terms of the treaty with that country.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

On the vote for the Liberated African, Lord PALMERSTON made a second statement, showing that the intention of our end to the Slave-trade had been productive of the most beneficial results; and that a change of opinion had grown up in the Brazil which must ultimately lead, as far as that country was concerned, to the extinction of the Slave-trade.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly employed in the discussion of the other estimates.

The Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill then passed through committee, and the motion was agreed to.

The Fiction Park Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, leave was given to bring in a bill to continue certain temporary provisions relating to the collection of grand jury cases in Ireland; and also to provide for the due annexation of an isolated district, formerly of the county of Dublin, to a barony of the county of Wicklow, for the purposes of grand jury cases and other purposes.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. BATES obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the act for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the common fund; and to make certain amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Earl of DERRY moved that the papers laid before the House during the present and last session of Parliament relative to the granting representative institutions to the Cape of Good Hope be referred to a select committee. The noble Earl entreated the House to consider that the time had come for them to relate to the attempts made to give it a representative constitution. Subsequently to the year 1842 it was deemed right that a system of self-government should be given to the colony, and the only question that remained was the best and safest kind of government to confer upon it. After a great deal of deliberation on this head, both in this country and at the Cape, an order in council was issued to the colony, contrary to the opinion of the authorities of the direction that the legislature was to consist of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council, both of whom were to be chosen by the electors. Very shortly afterwards the anti-slavery agitation arose, which continually proved successful, and from that agitation there resulted a collision leading to a resignation of four out of five of the newly elected members of the Legislative Council. The council, which should consist of ten members, was thus reduced to six; and with a council absolutely illegal the Governor found himself unable to consider any measure of legislation necessary to bring the new constitution into sound practical operation, although he had the power to do so. This being thus brought to a standstill, the intervention of Parliament became necessary, and late as it was in the session, he thought, even at the hazard of prolonging it, that the Imperial Legislature should direct its attention to remedy the evil.

Lord LYNDHURST seconded the motion, and was proceeding to address the Lordships, but, after an appeal from the Colonial Secretary, followed by a brief alteration,

Lord GAGE moved that the first working of a representative system in a colony necessarily be attended with great difficulty, and that the case of the Cape of Good Hope was no exception to the rule.

He observed that the difficulties were increased by the circumstance that the inhabitants of that colony were composed of different races, having attained to very different degrees of civilization, and consequently divided into several parties and factions. Both branches of the legislature at the Cape, he thought, ought to be elective, and the attempt to frame the constitution upon this principle had been frustrated only by an error of judgment on the part of the Governor, and by the fictitious spirit with which certain instructions were given. It was by means of these members of the council, which ought to have been earnestly tried, carrying on their shoulders the responsibility, that the colony had been enabled to proceed to the empire, employing the Governor to proceed with a council of six members, although those instructions had not as yet been acted upon, owing to the absence of the Governor from Cape Town, who was engaged in the Kaffir war. As to the legality of those instructions, he had a very high legal opinion; and as soon as the Kaffir war should have terminated, he had little doubt that the Cape would be admitted into the empire, all difficulties being removed by the representation system fairly running its course. The Crown, with the advice of the Privy Council, had full power to deal with the whole case, and the interference of Parliament was therefore unnecessary, if not mischievous, for, while doing no good in this country, its appointment would be full of danger to the colony and injury to the public service. The difficulties experienced by the Government were to be attributed to a faction receiving countenance and support from the Dutch farmers, whose discontents were to be dated as far back as the slave insurrection and also from the anti-slavery party, whose disposition to be irresponsible was sufficiently manifested in the case of the *Neptune*.

The Earl of MALTON supported the necessity for Parliamentary interference.

Lord CRANWORTH contended for the legality of the proceedings of the Government.

Lord LYNDHURST strongly impugned the legality of those proceedings.

The Lord CHANCELLOR quoted the precedent in the case of New Granada as to the propriety of fully establishing the legality of the course pursued by the Colonial Office.

The Duke of ARGYLL opposed the motion as being a vote of censure on the conduct of the Colonial Secretary, whose proceedings towards the colonists, apart from the case of the convicts, were characterised by very great liberality. After some observations from Lord WHARNCLIFFE and the Duke of NEWCASTLE,

The Earl of DERRY replied, and on a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 72 to 64.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.

## HARWICH ELECTION.

Mr. DEEDES, as Chairman of the Harwich Election Committee, reported their decision upon the scrutiny, to the effect that the return of the sitting member (Mr. Crawford) was invalid, and the election itself null and void.

It was agreed that the early sitting was occupied in discussing, in committee, the clauses of the City and County Further Extension Bill.

On resuming, at 1 o'clock.

A resolution, moved by Mr. EWART, for reducing the number of members sitting upon select committees to seven, with some other changes in the composition of these tribunals, led to a short discussion, but was ultimately withdrawn.

## CORON MILLERS PROTECTION.

Lord MAAS moved a resolution that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the milling interest in Ireland.

The noble Lord remitted the resolution, and intimated that one of the main reasons of the bad state of the mills in Ireland was the want of a market for the flour produced, and that the market was now nearly annihilated by the free importation of foreign flour. In 321 of the largest mills in Ireland the capital embodied was not less than £1,000,000 sterling, giving employment, when in full work, to 5700 people; but at present there were not more people fully employed than 2700. The greatest distress prevailed in the trade, owing to the competition with the American and French millers; and it was, he contended, the duty of the House to institute an inquiry into the subject. In making out the report, he did not propose the division of that right as of very great importance, for he was convinced that long Parliament would feel the wisdom of retracing the policy of 1846, and returning to that system of protection under which this country had for so many years enjoyed a degree of prosperity wholly unexampled.

Mr. LABOUCHER complimented the noble Lord on the industry which he had devoted to this subject, but said that the case he had made out, if good at all, would be lengthened by inducing him to call on the House to re-impose the Corn-laws. Nothing, he said, could be more absurd than to suppose that the Corn-laws, which of the United Kingdom had any reason to complain of the administration of the Corn-laws, while our own growth had not diminished; and as all this corn must have been converted into flour by the British millers, their business must have largely increased rather than lessened.

Mr. J. STUART and Mr. C. ANDERTON supported the motion.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE opposed the adoption of the motion, which would place a weight upon the mind of the farmer to grind down still lower the farmer, by holding constantly over him the threat of using nothing but foreign grain.

Mr. NEWBROOK entered into a variety of statistics in support of the arguments advanced by Lord NASSAU.

Mr. WILSON said that the increased importation of wheat during the last two years nearly doubled the increased importation of flour; and he could not, therefore, see how any argument could be based on such a state of things, that the miller must have been injured because of the large importation of wheat.

After a few observations from Colonel DUNNE,

Mr. MACCORMICK attempted to address the House, but was prevented by their influence for a division.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 93; against it, 128: majority, 35.—Adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

In reply to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not his intention to press forward during the present session any measure connected with the supply of water to the metropolis.

## HARWICH ELECTION.

Mr. BATES called the attention of the House to the petition of the electors of Harwich, complaining of the Government's interference at the late Harwich election, and moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, on the part of the Government, that there was no objection to the appointment of the committee.

The motion was then agreed to.

## LAW OF EVIDENCE.

In committee on the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that the object of the bill was to enable the law to prevail in their own cases. The judges of the county courts had, with one single exception, expressed themselves decidedly in favour of the proposed alteration.

Some discussion followed upon the question, whether an amendment should not be introduced for permitting the examination of married women in cases in which their husbands are interested; and an amendment to that effect (not extending to criminal cases) having been inserted, the bill passed through committee.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

The Stock in Trade Bill was read a second time and passed.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in committee on the County Courts Further Extension Bill.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the bill for the amendment of the law regulating the administration of the oath of abjuration. The bill proposed to omit from that oath the words "On the true faith of a Christian." Those words had the effect of excluding conscientious Jews from Par-

liament. The noble and learned Lord contended that it was inconsistent and absurd to admit Jews to the enjoyment of all other rights and privileges of citizenship, even that of the electoral franchise, and yet refuse the right of sitting in Parliament.

Lord NELSON moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of SHAFFRESBURY and the Earl of WINCHESTER supported the amendment.

The Earl of WICLOW and the Duke of ARgyll spoke in favour of the bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. BANKES moved that it be an instruction to the General Committee of Elections, to select a chairman and six other members to be the select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition relative to the last election in the constituency of Harwich; and that the members so elected do constitute the said committee, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and that five be the quorum.

Mr. CONDESS said it was not his intention to oppose the motion, as the Government, whose conduct it affected, had consented to an inquiry; but he did not see that any good result would arise from the appointment of a committee. This committee, if agreed to, would make the fourth which he had not on the borough of Harwich during the present session. Since 1837, he said, the election was not one which was not followed by one or more committees of enquiry. (Hear, hear.) The Blue-books contained a record of its proceedings, and it was well known as pre-eminent for corruption in every possible form. The last committee appointed had taken some pains to investigate into the circumstances which occurred at the election, and he thought, before a new writ was issued, the minutes of the evidence should be laid on the table.

Mr. DUNCOMBE considered it was highly creditable to the Government not to oppose an inquiry in the constituency of Harwich, but he did not see that either a borough or not there was a *prima facie* case for investigation. No inquiry, in his opinion, was wanted. The borough only contained 140 or 150 voters; and, being notorious for corruption and intimidation, ought to be disfranchised. (Hear, hear.) Sudbury would have great reason to complain if such a borough as Harwich was not disfranchised. The noble Lord at the head of the Government had promised a measure of reform next year, and it was worth anything it must contain a good schedule A for such places as Harwich and St. Albans existed. (Hear, hear.) An example ought to be made of all such boroughs, but he had no objection to the committee, but believed that the inquiry would be altogether abortive. (Hear, hear.)

After some discussion the House divided. For the motion, 82; against it, 80: majority for the motion, 2. The motion was consequently carried.

## THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. P. MILLS defended the conduct of the Bishop of Gloucester in renewing the lease of the Horfield estate.

Mr. HORSMAN maintained the correctness of his former allegations on the subject.

## GLADBSTONE.

Sir J. GRAHAM deprecated Mr. Horrman's pursuing the Bishop with relentless hostility, and bore testimony to the excellent character of the right rev. prelate.

After some further discussion, in which Sir R. H. ISOLAS, Mr. ALEXANDER, and other members took part, the subject dropped. The House then went into committee of supply, and passed several votes of the miscellaneous estimates.—Adjourned.

After some further discussion their Lordships divided—

For the second reading—	Present .....	.. 60
Proxies .....	.. 48—108	
Against .....	.. 82	
Proxies .....	.. 62—144	
Majority .....	.. ..	

The bill was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

**HARWICH ELECTION.**—On Tuesday, the committee re-assembled at eleven o'clock; Mr. Deedes in the chair. The room was cleared, and, after an hour's deliberation, the chairman and the committee had come to the following conclusion:—*That in the last election in the constituency of Harwich, the returning officer, in his opinion, was guilty of corruption and obstruction, and that the election was a void election.* That the returning officer, in his opinion, was guilty of corruption and obstruction, and that the election was a void election.

SIR J. GLADBSTONE said the election was a void election, and that the returning officer was guilty of corruption and obstruction, and that the election was a void election.

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**SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.**—At a special meeting of the company, on Wednesday, the proposed alliance with the Great Western Company was approved by a majority of 17,831 votes against 7040.

**FESTIVITIES AT ICKWELL.**—The beautiful village of Ickwell, in Bedfordshire, was on Friday last the scene of great rejoicing, in honour of the christening of the son and heir of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury and Finchampstead. In the afternoon, a grand procession marched through the village, and a great crowd of spectators witnessed the ceremony.

**MONIES IN THE EXCHEQUER.**—The total sum remaining to be raised on the 5th July, 1851, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, amounts to £1,765,204 14s. 2d.

**THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.**—(From our own Correspondent.)

You will learn by this mail that San Francisco is again in ruins; nor could the aspect of misery and desolation, she now wears be under any circumstances more than equalled. Fire here has assailed its victim as does the intermitting fever of the country; for as one wafts, as it were, for returning strength and convalescence only to overwhelm with a relapse, so, in the midst of confidence and security, has this last conflagration swept everything before it, leaving San Francisco more prostrate, more helpless than before; regardless alike of iron or stone, vault or safe—bearing ruin upon ruin—destroying life, property, confidence, and I might almost say hope.

The details are these:—A fire in a paint store, at eleven at night, with a hurricane to fan the oil and turpentine; flames burning with incredible rapidity in every direction, at once to windward and to leeward: these, travelling over the first few blocks of wooden buildings, gathering heat and power as they go, are borne on the brick and iron buildings in Montgomery-street—encircle them with flames—curl up their iron shutters—eat under their foundations, and leave them a wreck; and so house after house—hotels, gambling-houses, banks, theatres, and stores—all (with scarcely an exception) fall; and in seven hours nothing remains of the business portion of the city but the ruins I have attempted to depict.

Scarce anything was saved; for those very houses to which, in the confusion of the moment, goods had been sent for safety, were themselves eventually destroyed.

The fire companies (which are here composed of gentlemen volunteers) behaved nobly, but were almost powerless: the blazing masses, even where approachable, sent back the water in hissing jets of steam. Those who held the hose-pipes were protected on either side by men who held wet blankets before them; and to their exertions and courage may be attributed the safety of such buildings as yet remain at the end of Long Wharf.

It is difficult to say how many lives were lost—perhaps 20 in all. In a large cast-iron building, occupied by Taaffe and McCallum, and supposed to be fire-proof, Mr. McCallum's brother, and four or five others, lost their lives whilst employed inside—such was the rapidity with which the flames drove them all assistance, and escape impossible.

Mr. Wells, whose banking-house, which was of brick, was completely destroyed, told me that of two others, by taking refuge, when it was no longer practicable to leave the building, in his vault, which fortunately stood the proof.

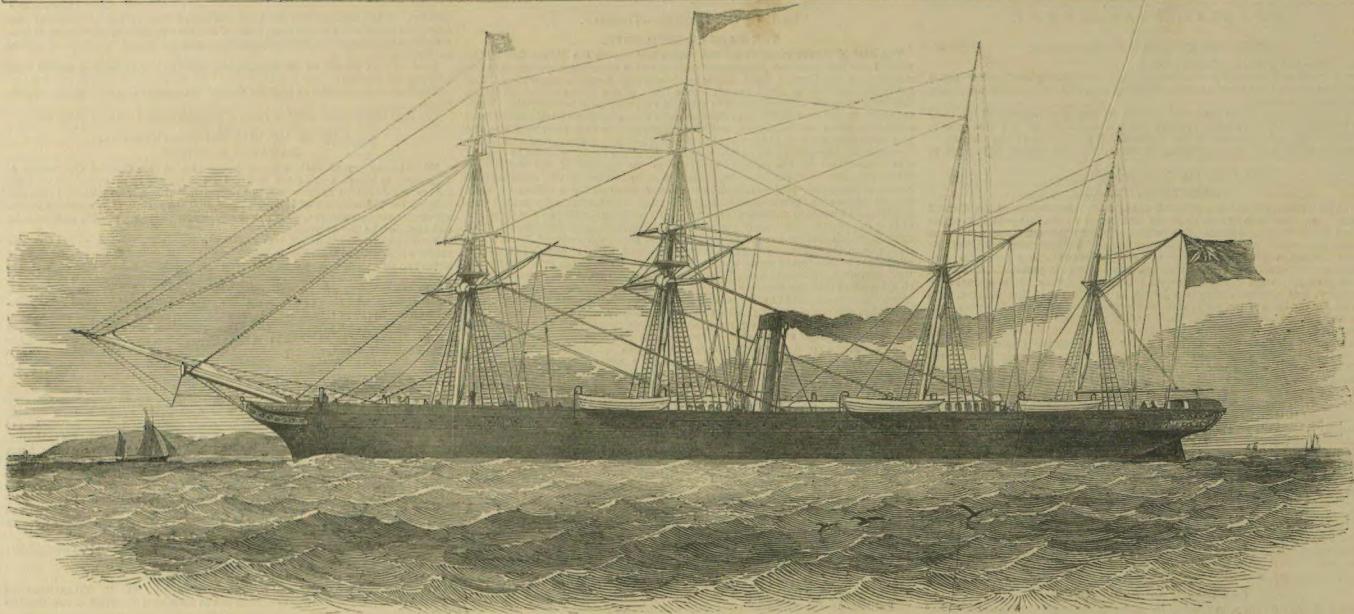
One or two murders occurred during the scene, to add to its horrors.

It was not until day broke, and the smoke in some degree had cleared away, that the full extent of the damage could be ascertained; and then it was discovered that the whole business portion of the city had been completely destroyed, and that, in seven hours, property had been scattered to the winds whose estimated value is fifteen millions of dollars.

Whether San Francisco will ever entirely recover from the blow, is, I think, doubtful. Under any circumstances, it will take time. Energy unlimited is such—energy and elasticity as never were equalled in so large and so mixed a population. The Americans set us the example, and all follow it; even the Dutchman runs up his house in a day or two, and no longer thinks of sleeping and smoking "upon it."

That San Francisco will eventually assume a *soft* position, I believe; contracts are already tendered for the construction of buildings of stone—the produce of the vicinity—at an expense one-third less than that which has hitherto been incurred for bricks.

The causes of these fires, and the direful effects they produce, may, I think, be traced to the general carelessness of those who live in the wooden portion of the city, narrow streets, high buildings, and a prevalence of high winds, the inferior quality of lime and cement that has hitherto been used in the construction of these buildings, their very



THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

shallow foundations, and an absence of fire-proof shutters. I believe that many of the brick buildings might have been saved and the fire arrested, had an inside shutter been used, composed of sheet iron and such dreadnought as is used in powder magazines.

I enclose you also a Sketch of the remains of the buildings of Starkey Brothers and Co.: these gentlemen, together with several of the first firms in the city, are already installed in temporary buildings, and in full operation.

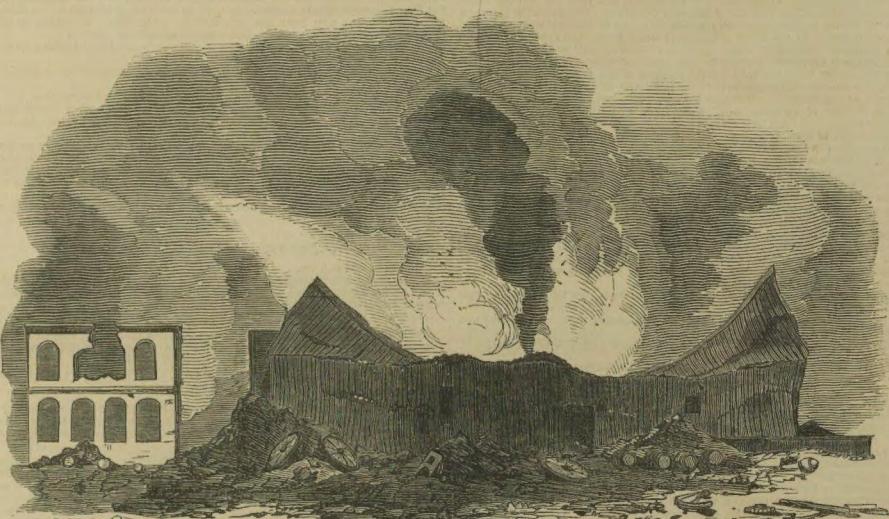
#### THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

This splendid ship was launched on Saturday, the 14th of June, from Messrs. Tod and McGregor's building yard, Kelvin Dock, Glasgow, in the presence of a very large concourse of the citizens; and such is the colority in these matters, that within three weeks it was expected the vessel would be complete and ready for sea, so as to be enabled to sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on July 25. The ceremony of naming the *City* was gracefully performed by Miss Agnes Henderson, daughter of George Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow. A platform had been erected at some elevation above the bow, whence the bottle was dashed against the ship's stem as she began to slide onwards into the water. After the launch a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to partake of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor.

The *City of Manchester* is the largest screw steamer ever built on the Clyde, and manned by Captain Campbell, well known on the Cunard line. The *City* is intended to compete between Liverpool and Philadelphia, as a contrast to the well known and favorite steamship *City of Glasgow*, which has recently come into full operation.

As the *City of Manchester* lay on the water, an excellent opportunity was afforded for appreciating her beautiful proportions and graceful lines. Notwithstanding her length, and the height of her top-sides, there is no appearance of wall-sidedness; and her entrance and run appear both admirably adapted for quick sailing and for affording a weatherly buoyancy in heavy gales. Her draught of water, when launched, was about seven feet. The following are some of her principal dimensions:—Length, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 9-10 feet; length from spanker-boom end to jib-boom end, 339. She registers 2125 tons, and will be propelled by engines of 400 horse-power, actuating a three-bladed screw. Her two foremasts are formed of iron, tubular, of course, but of great strength.

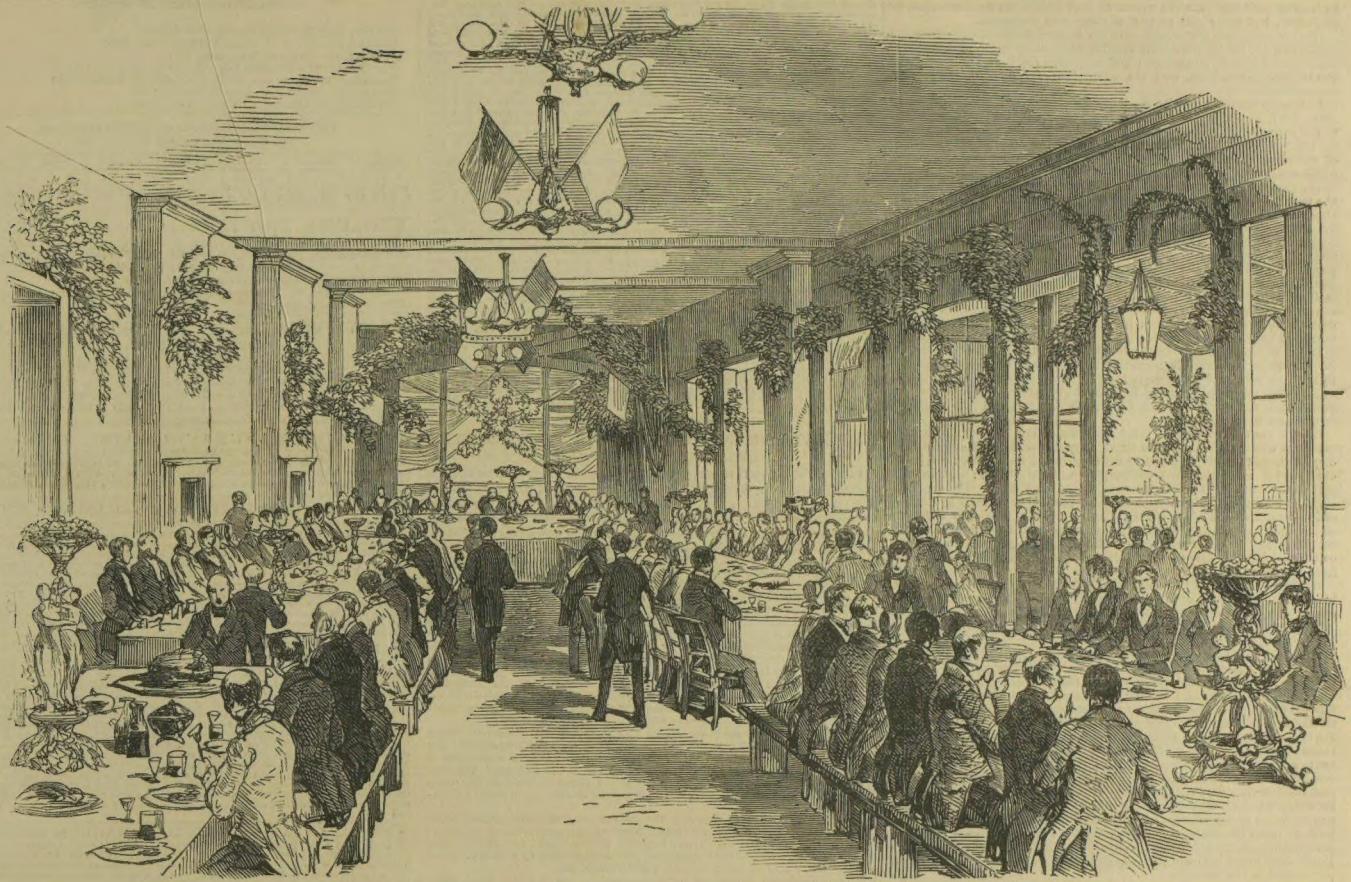
As an instance of almost unprecedented dispatch, it is worthy of notice that her three large boilers, each weighing 30 tons, were all got on board on the Saturday evening after the launch, and fixed in their places.



THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—RUINS OF STARKEY BROTHERS AND COMPANY'S PREMISES.



RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM PACIFIC-STREET, HEAD OF MONTGOMERY-STREET.

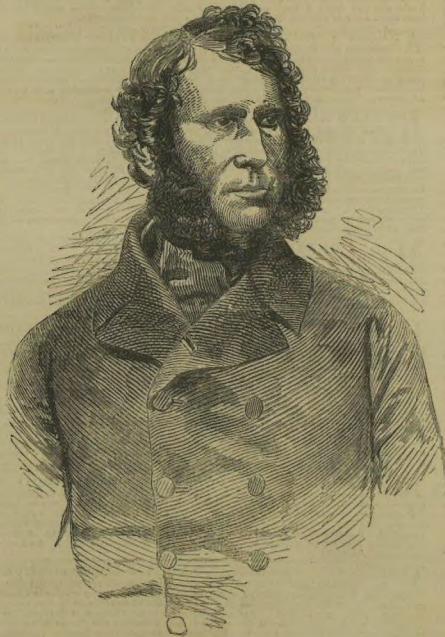


DINNER GIVEN BY MR. PETO, M.P., AT NORTH WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, LATE M.P. FOR ARUNDEL

HENRY GRANVILLE FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, eldest son of the present (13th) Duke of Norfolk, by the eldest daughter of the 1st Duke of Sutherland, was born at Great Stanhope-street, London, Nov. 7, 1815; prepared for the university by a private tutor, and in 1832 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Being a Roman Catholic, he could not take a



THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

degree; and having remained at the college a year, went abroad in 1834, and spent some time in travelling on the Continent. In 1835 he entered the army as a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he remained until 1837, when he retired; and was appointed a magistrate for the county of Sussex, and in 1840 for Middlesex. At the general election, on the accession of her present Majesty, in the same year, he contested Arundel, in opposition to Lord Dudley Stuart, who had represented the borough for some years, and whom he defeated; and at the subsequent elections, in 1841 and 1847, he was returned without opposition.

His Lordship first spoke in the House in the debate, March 24, 1843, on the second reading of the Factories Education Bill. The great want of education in the manufacturing districts had led to the introduction of the bill, which, he believed, was drawn with great fairness, and of which he generally approved. As a Roman Catholic, he felt bound to declare, that, as long as there was a church establishment, it must be predominant, and, of necessity, administrative in any system of general or national education which Parliament might establish; but he asked for a full and secure provision for those who were not of that church. If the words in the bill, "reading the Scriptures," implied expounding them, he must object at once; the least suspicion of such an intention must militate against the usefulness of the measure. It would also be considered a grievance, if Roman Catholic children should be

obliged to attend the service of the Protestant church, unless their parents or next of kin made formal objection; and he therefore trusted that Sir James Graham would introduce a proviso that children registered or baptised as Roman Catholics should, as a matter of course, be allowed to absent themselves. The Roman Catholics contributed their share to the poor rates, a portion of which was now to go to education; generally speaking, there were a poor class, many of their schools were badly circumstanced; in many instances they were unable to build school-houses, and he would therefore venture to suggest, that a small grant of money should be made toward the efficient support of some of their schools.

On the second reading of the Charitable Donations (Ireland) Bill, July 29, 1844, which constituted, on an improved basis, a commission for the administration of charitable bequests, of which the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Prerogative Court were *ex-officio* members, there being besides five Protestant and five Roman Catholic Commissioners, and which provided that matters

regarding the doctrine, discipline, and constitution of the Church of Rome should be referred to the Roman Catholic members only, and that parties so plausibly disposed might, without limitation as to amount, apply their real and personal property to the maintenance of chapels and residences for the Roman Catholic clergy, and the support of the pastors, but which, however, introduced the proviso, new to Ireland, that lands and property by will or deed must not be given within a very short time before the death of the testator. Lord Arundel expressed his thanks to the Government for the measure, and urged them to consider whether the Bishops and Archbishops of the Romish Church could not be recognised in the Bill. The suggestion was adopted, and they were named in the Act with the honorary titles. His Lordship also took part in the debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, moved by the late Sir Robert Peel on the 11th of April, 1845, and took occasion to remark upon the position of opposition to many of his usual supporters, in which the right hon. Baronet, by bringing forward the measure, had placed himself, but in which, to his humble but unqualified admiration

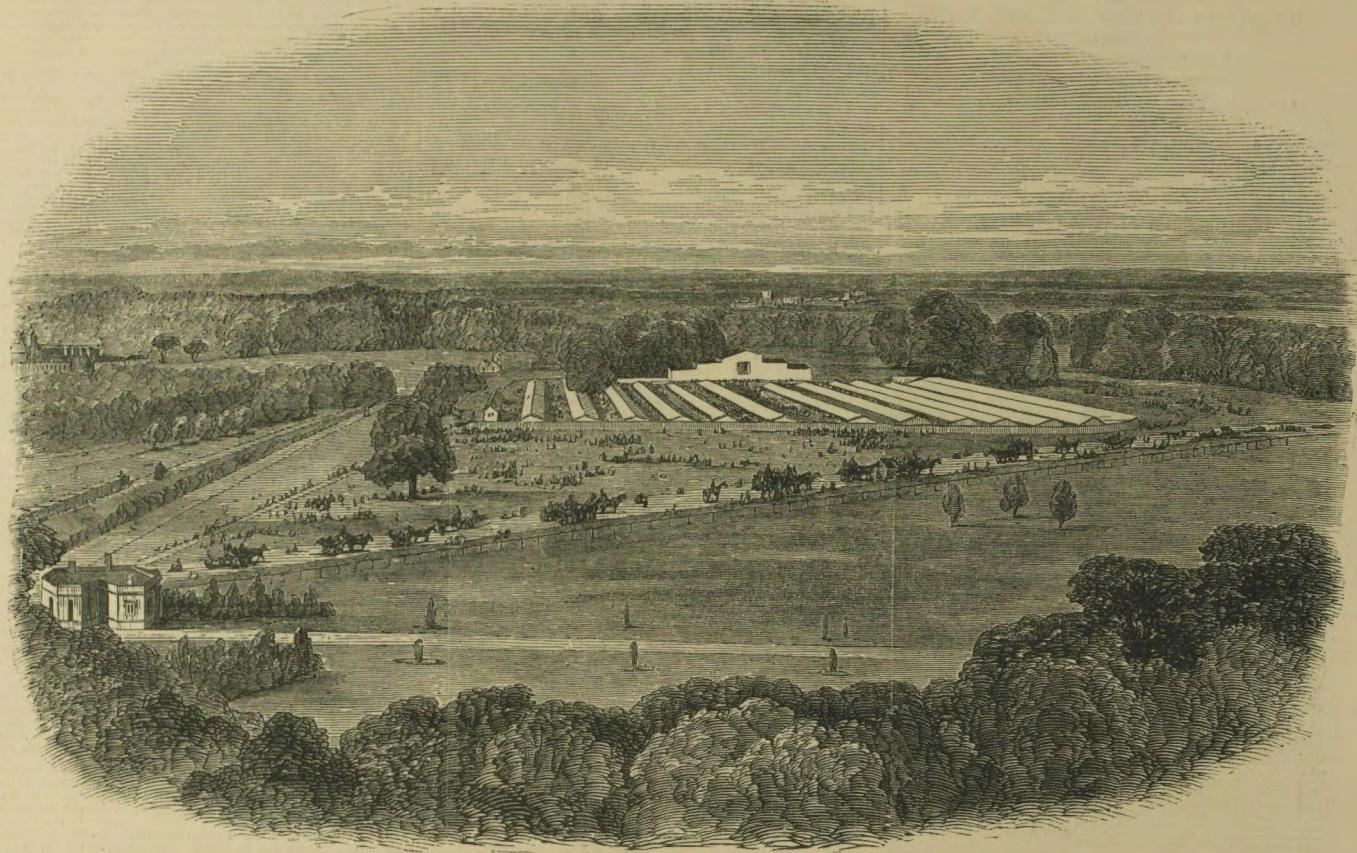


GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.



THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH TERRACE OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

(By our own Reporter.)

THE annual Cattle Show of this Society commenced at Windsor on Monday last. It was originally fixed to take place in Hyde Park, as an adjunct to the Great Exhibition; the intended site was afterwards changed to Bushy Park; but finally, owing to a wish understood to have been expressed by her Majesty, it was finally changed to the Home Park, at Windsor, beneath the walls of whose castle the cattle-yard and pavilion are now placed. No site could have been selected more eligible for railway convenience; and it was peculiarly appropriate, as proving to her subjects and the numerous foreign visitors the deep interest taken by our most gracious Queen in the welfare of agriculture. The authorities at Windsor had by placard expressed a desire that the inhabitants would do honour to the occasion by displaying banners, flags, and other festive symbols—a request that was warmly responded to, the main thoroughfares of Windsor being gay with streamers and colours of every description; not a few of the ancient hostleries, associated with "Falstaff" and "The Merry Wives," being gaily and tastefully decorated with devices and mottoes composed of laurel, intermixed with flowers.

Windsor Castle, for the first time, had flying from its battlements the flags of every nation, the "star-spangled banner" being not the least numerous or conspicuous.

At the entrance of the ground, where the cattle-yard and dinner pavilion were placed, a triumphal arch had been erected. It consisted of three lofty arches, surmounted by a crown of laurel over the centre; on the side opposite to Windsor was inscribed "Speed the Plough!" and on the reverse "Long live the Queen and Prince Albert!" The structure was most appropriately decorated with agricultural implements, combined with specimens of farming produce, which had a most graceful and charming effect.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning the cattle yard was honoured by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite. The Royal party was received by the noble President, the Duke of Richmond; Mr. Raymond Barker and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the director and steward of the cattle yard.

After inspecting the show-yard, her Majesty and the Royal party proceeded to the dining pavilion, where they were received by the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., and Mr. Shaw, stewards together with Mr. Hudson the se-

cretary of the society. On leaving, her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with the Exhibition in its various arrangements.

The entries of stock were more numerous than on any former occasion, the greatest increase having taken place in the class of sheep. This may in some degree be accounted for from the fact, that double the amount of prizes was given away this year.

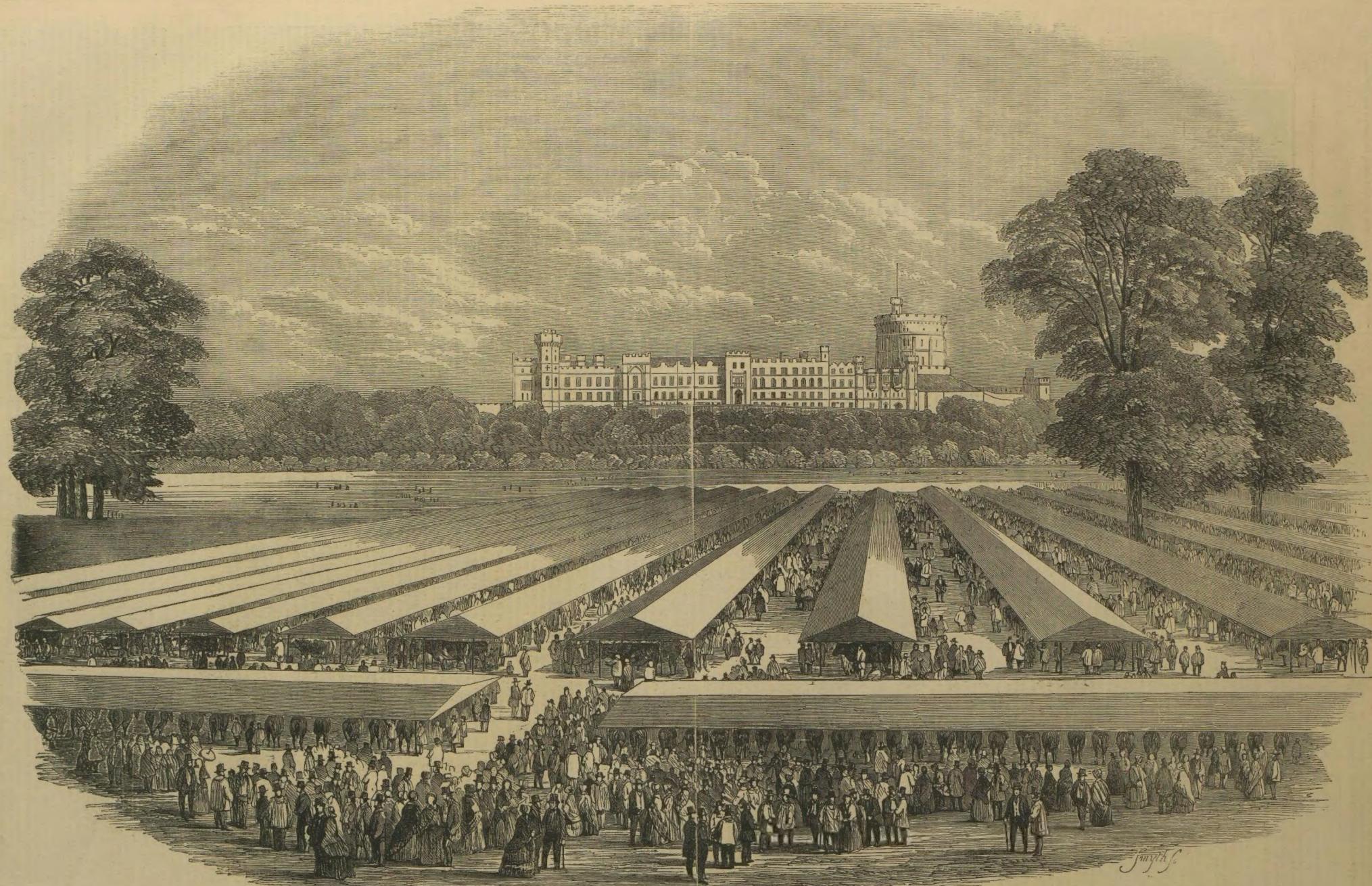
The short-horns were very good, which may be conceived from the fact, that nearly whole classes have been commended and highly commended. The prizes in this class have been distributed to a number of districts further separated than in any other class—a pretty clear proof of the wide extent of country over which their merits are appreciated.

The Herefords were good, but did not present any remarkable points of excellence over those shown at previous meetings—the greatest novelty being the appearance of Lord Berwick in the capacity of a most successful exhibitor, having carried off four prizes in this class.

With respect to the Devons, it would be impossible to describe the beauty of these animals, which even surpassed those shown last year at Exeter, their native district. Mr. John Quarby, and that fine specimen of the honest upright English farmer, Mr. George Turner, of Barton



ARRIVAL OF THE CATTLE.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—GENERAL VIEW, FROM THE HOME PARK



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Daguerre, the celebrated inventor of the daguerreotype, died suddenly on Friday week, at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, a village near Paris, in the 63rd year of his age.

The mortal remains of Madame Letitia (mother of the Emperor Napoleon), and of Cardinal Fesch, have been removed from Rome to Ajaccio in Corsica, the native place of the Bonaparte family. The Corsican papers of the instant contain long accounts of the ceremonies at the reinterment of the bodies. None of the members of the Bonaparte family appear to have been present.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 12, contains the following important declaration—France and England have protested at Frankfort against the separation of the Kingdoms of France and of Posen in the confederation, as also against the total incorporation of Austria. Prussia herself desires the separation of the Prussian provinces and of Posen; but, in concert with Austria, she has declared that this position, as well as that of the total incorporation of the last-named power, are two internal questions for Germany, and that no foreign power has a right to interfere.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Magdalene*, of 2250 tons burthen, was launched from Mr Pitcher's dockyard at Northfleet, on Saturday last. Her dimensions, &c., are the same in every respect as those of her sister ship, the *Ornitho*, which was launched on the 17th June. The ceremony of launching the vessel was performed by Miss Chappell, daughter of Captain Chappell, R.N., secretary to the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company.

From official statements of the emigration into New York during the six months ending June 30, we find that during January the arrivals were 14,709, against 13,154 in 1850; February, 8170, against 3206; March, 15,055, against 5561; April, 27,779, against 14,627; May, 33,833, against 41,846; June, 34,403, against 10,762; or a total in 1851 of 139,974, against 90,154 in 1850. Of the total number, 18,347 were from Ireland; Germany, 9343; England, 3077; Scotland, 950; Wales, 401.

The following is a statement of the goods retained for home consumption in England in the year ending 5th January, 1850—Wine, 515,735 gallons; spirit, 7,408,548 gallons; tobacco, 4,504,083 lbs.; tea, 6,410,263 lbs.; coffee, 748,101 lbs.; sugar, 460,851 cwt.; flax-seed and linseed, 254,233 bushels; cotton wool, 6324 lbs.; iron, 174 tons; timber, in logs, 64,612 loads; ditto, sawn or split, 57,667 loads.

The net product of the revenue of Ireland paid into the Exchequer in the year ended 5th January, 1851, was £4,094,653; viz., Customs, £1,829,289; Excise, £1,912,122; Stamps, £49,000; Postage, £4,129,542; and the net income of the crown (minus the balance remaining in the Exchequer at the commencement of the year, of £1,026,099) was £5,121,643; and the expenditure, £1,459,751, leaving a balance in the Exchequer of £621,891. The Excise collections at the port of Dublin in 1850 amounted to £325,291; and the dues of Custom, to £874,943.

At the weekly board of the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, held on Friday (last week), at which the Rev. Prebendary Gray presided, a communication was read by Mr. Edward Arnfield, from Mr. J. Eye Lee, enclosing a donation of £300 from an anonymous benefactor.

There are several statements by the accounts this week from New Orleans relative to a new expedition against Cuba, supported by the inhabitants of the island, and organized in four divisions; but such accounts are by no means reliable.

The public debt of the Federal Government of the United States, on the 1st of December last was \$8,228,228 dollars.

The American Judge, Mullanphy, of St. Louis, lately deceased, has left by will about 200,000 dollars for the benefit of foreign emigrants settling in the West, to be managed by the city authorities of St. Louis.

The arrivals of emigrants at New York exceed an average of one thousand per day.

Mrs. Flynn, a well-known American actress, has been killed at St. Louis, by Mrs. Matteson, another actress, in a quarrel, of which jealousy was the exciting cause.

On Monday last the Dean of Winchester entertained the whole of the cathedral choir, men and boys, at breakfast, and, during the afternoon, the children of the cathedral school, about 200 in number, were regaled with a tea. There was a band from Portsmouth in attendance, and some very elegant glee-songs were executed by the cathedral choir.

The total quantity of coals, cinders, and embers shipped at the several ports of the United Kingdom in 1849 was 8,955,706 tons, and in 1850, 9,367,778. The quantity exported in 1849 was 2,828,639 tons, the declared value of which was £1,037,122; and in 1850, 3,361,850, the declared value of which was £1,234,224.

The total quantity of coals brought coastwise and by inland navigation into the port of London during the year 1850 was 2,025,203 tons, and 3,653,204 coastwise, and 45,570 by inland navigation and land carriage. The total quantity imported to London coastwise, in 1849, was 339,146, and by land carriage, 41,564. Coals, cinders, and embers may now be exported to British possessions and foreign countries duty free.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a return of the importations and exports of France for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850. The return is divided into general and special commerce. In general commerce the importations amounted in 1848 to 861 millions of francs; in 1849 they rose to 1142 millions of francs; and in 1850 to 1242 millions in 1849 and 1850 in 1850. As respects special commerce (under which head is included all raw-sugar fabricated or consumed in France), the amount of the importations was 55 millions in 1848, 779 millions in 1849, and 780 millions in 1850. The amount of the exportations was 833 millions in 1848, 1032 millions in 1849, and 1123 millions in 1850.

The Earl Mulgrave, one of the members for Scarborough, having accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's household, a new witt has been received by the mayor of that borough. The Earl of Mulgrave has again offered himself, and has commenced an active canvass of the electors. An opponent, however, has appeared in the person of Mr. George F. Young, chairman of the National Protection Society, who has been invited to become a candidate.

The vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. Sheil, our late Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, it is understood, is not likely to be filled up. The duties will, most probably, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Salaries, be annexed to those of the Envoy Extraordinary at Turin.

The grand banquet to be given to Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., the eminent engineer, in acknowledgement of his services which his genius has rendered to the country, is fixed for the place on Wednesday, the 27th of next month, at the George Hotel, Monkland Bridge.

A parliamentary return relative to the execution of the Public Health Act, 1848, shows that the only unpaid officer engaged in the execution of the Public Health Act, the Diseases Prevention Act, and of the Metropolitan Interment Act, was the Earl of Shafesbury. Lord Seymour received no salary in respect to the execution of the Public Health Act. Among those who had permanent appointments under those acts were Mr. Edwin Chadwick £1500 per annum; Dr. Southwood Smith (£1200 per annum); Mr. W. H. Allen, secretary (£600 per annum); Mr. W. T. St. John, M.R.C.S. (£400 per annum); Mr. C. Z. Macaulay (£250 per annum); &c.

During a violent thunderstorm at Pau, south of France, on Sunday last, the lightning fell on a house, and, entering a room through the chimney, killed two females, a mother and daughter. The former had an infant in her arms, which escaped uninjured. Two men who were in the room at the time, and were both standing near the females, also escaped.

Fanny Eissler has purchased at Vienna one of the finest houses in the Körnmarkt, for £60,000 sterling.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, son of the Emperor of Russia, is daily expected to arrive in this country, on a visit to his Majesty and the Prince Consort.

A man named George Fisher, lately one of the Cardiff police, was arrested, last week, at Holloway, on charges of various burglaries in which he was concerned, and was being tried in the custody of a police superintendent, by railway, vid Birmingham and Bristol, to Cardiff, when he jumped out of the train near Bristol, and escaped the constable, who had leaped out also after him, being so much hurt to follow him.

The late Earl of Derby has left his superb collection of animals and birds to the Queen, if her Majesty will graciously please to accept them. In the event of her Majesty not desiring to avail herself of the bequest, the specimens are to be given to the Zoological Society for the ornament of their gardens in Regent's-park. The late Earl had made a very large collection of skins of animals and birds prepared for mounting. These have been bequeathed to Liverpool.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, on Sunday morning, preached at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital. The right reverend prelate very eloquently dilated upon the services rendered by the hospital, and the importance of the college to which it was attached; and referred to the fact that no less than 134,449 individuals had participated in its benefits, since the commencement. A collection was made, amounting to £140. The church was exceedingly crowded during the service.

The Bishop of Gloucester, of the diocese of Hereford, has announced their intention to give a public dinner, on Friday, the 8th of August, to Mr. George Frederick Yule, whose exertions in favour of the shipping, colonial, and agricultural interests of this country have earned for him their marked distinction and approbation.

The Brighton and South Coast Railway Company's accounts for the past half year have been submitted to the board of directors. They have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend of 6s. per cent. in the consolidated stock of the company.

The Rev. Prebendary Tuthill has recently presented a handsome service of communion plate to Salisbury Cathedral; and a similar service to Wilts and Dorset Lemaire Pantheon.

The new parish church of Swindon, in Wiltshire, is rapidly approaching towards completion, and will shortly be ready for consecration.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B.—I shall have an early place Von D. L. Frankfurt—brought to bed and handed to the committee of the Tournament R. B.—In "Cloty's" Enigma, 699, the author applies us to have inadvertently omitted a Black Pawn at K 4th.

R. B.—We refer to Mr. King's Problem, No. 346, 1845, and to number in No. 247. Are we right in supposing you mean No. 345, and No. 357? If so, we agree with you. The former is a five-move problem; but the latter can certainly be accomplished in four moves.

R. B.—*THE CHESS TOURNAMENT*—We await the termination of the two remaining matches. There is every likelihood of their being finished by the beginning of next week, and we hope then to find room for a summary of the proceedings. Since our last publication, Mr. H. G. Brightwell has sent us a copy of his book, "The Art of Chess," with Mr. Wyvill, and has the good fortune now to stand at the top of the pre-eminent list.

Mr. KIRSTAL—Leeds—Next week, if possible.

H. G. Brightwell—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of £10 towards a fund for prize to be given to the most successful candidate in chess problem-making.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 330, BY AGNEW, M. P. DE ASHTON, M. P. W. T. R. F. BOYNTON, D. G. BROWN, C. H. COOPER, J. C. DODD, BUNNELL, MUNRO, PUNCH, EARNSHAW, A. Z. B. GIP, are correct.

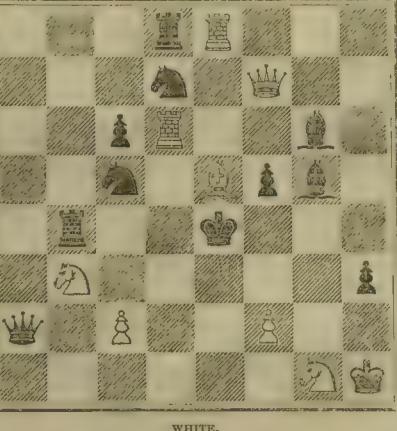
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS BY HELEN, R. R. MENTER, J. K. IPSWICH, M. F. G. B. B. REV S. T. D. D. PHILIP CHESS, MUNRO, are correct.

\* \* \* WE are unavoidably compelled to postpone the answers to a pile of communications on, Chas., till next week.

## PROBLEM NO. 891.

BY W. GLASY, ESQ.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play first, and mate in five moves.

The following game was recently played between the celebrated Hungarian, LOWENTHAL, and Mr. STAUNTON. (Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	K to Q 4th	50. K to R 10th	P to Q 7th
2. P to K 3d	K to Q 3d	51. K to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
3. P to O 4th	P takes P	52. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	53. Q R takes Q K P	K to B 7th (ch)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	54. K to K 7th	K takes K P
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 6th	55. Q R takes Q R P	R to Q 7th (ch)
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	56. R to K sq	K to B 6th
8. P to Q Kt 5th	K to K 4th	57. R to Q E 6th (ch)	K takes P
9. K takes Kt	P takes Kt	58. R to K 6th	K to K 5th
10. K takes Kt at Q 4d	P to K 4d	59. R to K 5th	K to B 4th
11. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	60. R to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 5h
12. B to K 3d	B to Q 3d	61. R to K 7th	P to K 5th (ch)
13. P to K B 4th	K to K 3d	62. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to his 4th
14. P to K B 5th	B takes B	63. P to K 7th	P to K 4th
15. Q takes K P	Q to K 2d	64. R to Q sq	K to Q 6th
16. P to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	65. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q 5d
17. K to B sq	K to K 3d	66. R to K 7th	P to K 4th
18. K to K 3d	P to K 3d	67. R to K 5th	R takes P (ch)
19. K to K 4d	P to K 4d	68. It to Q 5th	R to K 2d (ch)
20. R to Q 2d	Castles	69. K to B 2d	R to K 7th (ch)
21. K to Q 2d	Q to her 6th	70. K to K 3d	P to B 5th (ch)
22. K to Q 3d	K to K 2d (ch)	71. K to R 3d	P to K 5th (ch)
23. K takes K	K takes Kt	72. K takes P (d)	K takes K P
24. B to Q 3d	P takes K	73. K to K 4d	P takes K (ch)
25. B takes K	K takes K	74. K to B 3d	R to K 4th
26. R to Q 2d	K takes Kt	75. K to B 2d	P to K 5th (ch)
27. Q R takes K P	Q to K 4th (ch)	76. K to K 3d	P to K 5th (ch)
28. Q to her 6th	K takes Q	77. R to K 5th	K takes K
29. K to K 3d	K to K 2d	78. R to K 5th	

In a few moves White gave up the game.

(a) White preferred giving up the exchange rather than imprison his Queen.

(b) All this difficult ending is beautifully played by Mr. Lowenthal.

(c) Was this a slip?

(d) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(e) The only move to win.

(f) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(g) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(h) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(i) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(j) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(k) Better to play K to Q 4th.

(l) Better to play K to Q 4th.

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GREAT GATHERING OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS, AT EDINBURGH.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

copy of a printed address on this occasion, but that they were still in the steam-press, and would be duly sent to them when they reached their respective homes; but he proposed one cheer for Mr. Sinclair, and stated, as an advantage of that proposal, that Mr. Sinclair would have to reply, and that something in the shape of an address might be made out of him. Heartily cheers having been given,

Mr. Sinclair thanked the company. In allusion to the magnitude of the meeting, he had never despaired, he said, that the teetotalers would by and by cope with the whisky bottlers. (Cheers and laughter.) But let them look to

their laurels. They would not be satisfied with little meetings. (Cheers.) And great as the present might be, their Glasgow friends threatened by and by hold a larger one on Glasgow-green. (Great cheering.) He begged to explain to those unacquainted with their system, that they not only taught the children abstinence, but taught them to look up to a higher Being, and enjoy his works of creation and providence. (Applause.) He, in conclusion, called upon them to come forward and prosecute the mighty work, trusting that Providence would raise up many men like their esteemed Mr. Hops, whose labours under Providence had been blessed with such results as they now behold.

The Rev. Mr. Logan Ackman having pronounced the benediction, the vast crowd of young people told off into their respective companies, slowly and regularly filed from the hall, and passed past the statuary or any other of the sights unvisited, proceeding to see them; but the majority proceeding to the railway stations for the trains destined to convey them to their homes. The sculptor, Mr. Forrest, has since reported, that, although visited by some 28,000, his statuary has been completely free from injury; and, so far as we have learnt, not the slightest accident occurred to mar in any respect the felicity of this monster demonstration.



THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

## MDLLE. RACHEL, IN "VALERIA."

We this week present a portrait of this unrivalled tragedienne, in the character of *Valeria*—seated as in the first act of the play, while *Claudius* revels until we slumber. There is the immovable and expressive attitude, careful not to disturb the Emperor in the process of which the issue is anxiously awaited. The morality of the play has been impugned; but, we think, on insufficient grounds. The Empress, as drawn in this drama, is certainly not guiltless; but is there no moral in shewing that the fidelity of woman cannot be assured to the glutton and the sot? A wife so fatally allied, may and should preserve what is due to her own character, but can scarcely be kept in the path of honour by any respect for her demented husband. In this instance, the husband is not only head of the house but of the state, and all the disorders in both flow from him as their source and fountain. The lesson which such a story teaches is analogous to all that is ever taught by the imperial as distinguished from the domestic drama. The imperial play deals with great crimes and great punishments. The mind is purposely startled and subdued by the magnitude of the transgression and the grandeur of the vengeance: the terrible malediction of the gods presides over its catastrophe. The one fault of the present production is its want of poetic style. "*Valeria*" is decidedly a melodrama; the outline is magnificent, but the filling up is feeble. What is wanting however, the actress abundantly supplies.



THE AMERICAN LADIES' NEW COSTUME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE Queen went in State to the Royal Italian Opera, on the 10th inst., to honour the first representation of Mozart's work, "*Il Flauto Magico*," with her presence. The Royal carriage left Buckingham Palace shortly before eight o'clock, in nine carriages, the last of which conveyed her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Her Majesty's escort to the theatre was a detachment of Life Guards. The streets on the line of the procession were filled with spectators, who loudly cheered the Queen. The Royal carriages entered by Hart-street, at the special entrance reserved for the Royal family. Setting down in the courtyard of the theatre, her Majesty ascended her own private staircase, and passing through the rich suite of rooms attached to the Royal box, which on this occasion was occupied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, entered the grand tier, through corridors lined with white and gold hangings, studded with filigree emblems and flowers, by the grand *foyer* or saloon, especially fitted up for the cere-

monial as her Majesty's retiring-room. At each extremity of this saloon, crystal curtains, intermingled with ruby drops, most brilliantly lighted up with gas, were suspended, and large mirrors were placed in every panel. Before these colossal looking-glasses were stands of geraniums, disposed in a pyramidal form; and exquisite specimens of marble statuary were located amidst the floral groups. Magnificent candelabra, and costly furniture, with articles of *vertu*, filled the saloon. The approach to the Royal box on the grand tier was separated by partitions from the other boxes. As on the occasion of the State Visit under Mr. Delafeld's lesseeship, in 1848, the Royal box, according to the Continental custom, was placed in the centre of the house, no less than fourteen boxes from the grand, pit, and first tiers being selected for the accommodation of the Queen and officers of State. The *façade* of the Royal box was carried over the passage in the pit, as far as the back row of seats extended; and the two Yeomen of the Guard (beefeaters) stood on a platform in the pit. The former curve in the *façade*, according to Albano's original design, was changed into convex, a similar style of ornament being used, so as not to disturb the harmony of the general descriptive front of the grand tier. The form of the State box was oval, and on each side were boxes set apart for the members of the suite. From the tier over the grand was

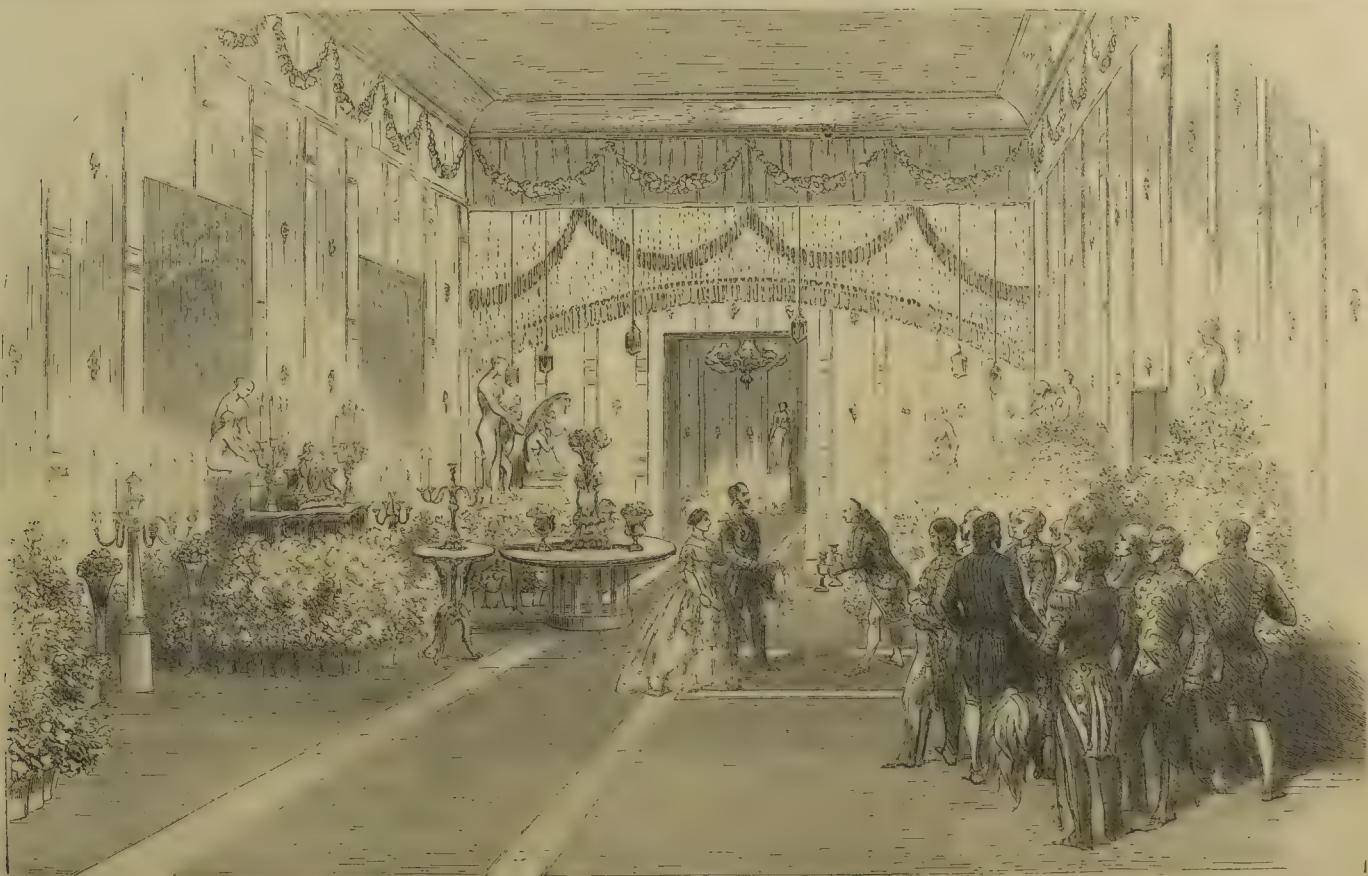
suspended a canopy, or rather a massive burnished gold band; and this was surmounted by a crown most elaborately worked, and supported by draped flags of the finest gold and silver tissue—a very beautiful ornament, and novel in effect. The curtains suspended from the canopy were of rich India and crimson gold damask, ornamented with the most exquisite Brussels lace, giving a remarkably light and elegant aspect to the whole. The interior of the Royal box was tastefully fitted up with white satin on a figured ground, upon which, at intervals, were pilasters ornamented with filigree gold lace in elegant emblems, and studded with miniature bouquets of artificial flowers. The iron columns were entwined with flowers, interlaced with Brussels dentelle, candelabra being hung thereon. The chairs of State for the Queen and the Prince were in the centre of the Royal box, behind which stood the members of the Royal household.

The Queen was received by Mr. Frederick Gye, the acting director in full Court suit, and was conducted to the Royal carriage, at the end of the opera, about a quarter past eleven, with the same ceremonial as on her Majesty's entrance.

During the singing of the verses of the National Anthem by Castellan, Angri, and Viardot, there was the most unbounded enthusiasm. To have selected such a masterpiece as "*Il Flauto Magico*" for the



MADEMOISELLE RACHEL AS "VALERIA."



STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOM.







THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE GUILDFHALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

# EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 503.—VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

TWO NUMBERS, 1s.  
WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THIS being the week of the Great Agricultural Show at Windsor, we present our readers with several illustrations of the most notable and novel implements in the Exhibition. We commence the series with—

#### AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

This machine continues to excite considerable interest among agriculturists and their mechanists; and it is seldom that two or three farmers, and often farm labourers, are not to be found examining the details of its construction, and speculating upon its success in effecting the desired object.

Rude attempts at reaping machines were made by the Romans, and numerous ingenious contrivances have been introduced at various times since, both in Great Britain and on the Continent; but at the present time there is not one in ordinary use in England. The general fault of the machines hitherto constructed is that they will only cut the corn when it is in first-rate condition, the straw being erect, and the ground exceedingly even.

Two methods have been adopted in the various attempts at reaping machines—the one to cut by a series of clippers or shears, and the other by a revolving plate. The latter plan was adopted by the late Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in 1811, and was improved and used until about as late as 1837, but has now entirely disappeared. The machine that has been the most successful was the invention of the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Carnegill, Forfarshire, and a premium was awarded him by the Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1827. It cut a breadth of five feet, and did its work exceedingly well; but, from the defects before alluded to, it has not come into general use.

As some trials are to be shortly made with the American implement, it would be unwise to give any opinion now as to the merits of this machine; we shall, therefore, merely describe it, and shall afterwards discuss its operation when we have the results of the trials to guide us.

The subject of the present Engraving is the invention of C. H. McCormick, Esq., of Chicago, who has already received the gold medal of the American Institute for it. The principle of the cutting action is shown in the diagram, and consists of a cutting blade about an inch in

breadth, slightly toothed on the front edge, and extending the whole length of the breast of the machine, a quick reciprocating motion being given to this by a crank. The straw, as the machine moves forward, passes into the space between the projecting fingers, and is drawn off by the action of the cutter. Directly over the cutting-blade is a light reel, with flat transverse blades of deal, set at a slight angle with the front of the machine, revolving as it moves round, and holding the straw firmly between the fingers and against the blade while being cut. This reel seems to us to be the most objectionable part of the machine, as it will be likely to knock out the grain from the ears as the transverse spars strike them on descending, though the blow is much lessened by their being placed spirally upon the reel. When the corn is cut, it falls

upon the floor of the machine, and is removed to the land again by a man who sits on a saddle-shaped piece of the machine and is carried forward with it.

The machine seems to have answered exceedingly well in America, to judge from the enormous number of them the makers are said to have sent out.

We copy the following description of its extraordinary cutting powers from an American paper devoted to agricultural subjects, called the *Cultivator*:—“The machine cuts all the grain; and if the rakes are careful, none is scattered; and if the binders carry a rake and use it, none need be lost. Fields harvested by these machines have a beautiful appearance. The stubble is uniform in height, while no prostrate, scattering straws



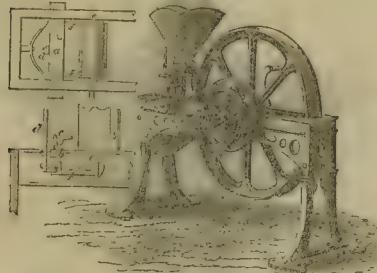
AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.



H. ANDREW'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE AND THRESHING MACHINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



planes, and are capable of regulation to the utmost nicety, thereby wholly relieving the wheat from any weight or undue pressure during the operation of grinding, whilst the weight upon the old system is equal to three-quarters of a ton. Another feature of paramount importance is, that the conical mill can be driven by less power than is required to drive the horizontal ones, the former producing double the quantity of work in the same period of time. We have perused certificates from several respectable bakers who have used the flour produced by this method, which state that a sack of flour manufactured by the conical mill will produce from two to three 4-lb. loaves more than that which is made by any other mode of manufacture yet introduced, and they attribute this increased to the greater quantity of gluten and nutritious qualities retained in the flour from its being so much less heated, the wheat passing over such a small surface of stone. These data, which have been most satisfactorily established, induced us to calculate the advantages that might be derived were this improved method of manufacture to be generally adopted. Taking the population of London to be 2,500,000, and inferring that each person consumes annually, according to the last statistics, the produce of a quarter of wheat, which is about 33lb. of flour, and that this mode of grinding will produce three 4-lb. loaves more to the sack than the old method, there will be for London alone a gain of 10,232,342 4-lb. loaves from the same quantity of wheat. Again, taking the population of England at 20,000,000, and valuing the 4-lb. loaf at sixpence, and calculating upon the increase of three loaves to the sack, there will be a gain to the country at large of the enormous amount of £2,046,425 per annum—a sum about equal to half the Income-tax as at present levied.



STANLEY'S ROLLER MILL, FOR CRUSHING LINSEED, OATS, MALT, BARLEY, BEANS, &c.

This mill was exhibited before Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., in a private apartment in the Exhibition. The side cuts represent the safety lever, seen from above and at the side; *d* is the lever acting through the pieces *a* and *f* on the roller *e*; *e* is a tightening screw.

#### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT WINDSOR, 1851.

The following is a list of the Judges' awards on the different kinds of stock:

##### SHORT-HORNS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £10, No. 36, to Mr. Thomas Washell of Kirkbridge, near Darlington, York, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Henry Lester Maw, of Teley, near Crows, Lincolnshire.

Second prize of £20, No. 6, to the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, near Thetford, Norfolk, a 5 years and 1 month old short-horned bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £25, No. 47, to Mr. John Kirkby, of Hagbury, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, a 2 years 4 months and 8 days old short-horned bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 53, to Mr. Thomas Raine, of Gainsford, near Darlington, a 5 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 70, to Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Pannal Hall, Pannal, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, a 1 year and 10 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. F. H. Parkes, of Farleigh Hall, near Otley.

##### CLASS 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

First prize of £20, No. 97, to Richard Bouth, of Warby, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, a 4 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, in calf and in milk.

Second prize of £10, No. 110, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, a 6 years 1 month and 24 days old short-horned cow in milk, bred by his Lordship.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers, not exceeding three years old.

First prize of £5, No. 221, to John Cathcart, of Cooper's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey, a 2 years old Alderney in-calf heifer, breeder unknown.

##### DEVONS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st January, 1849. First prize of £40, No. 226, to Mr. John Quartly, of Champon Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 3 years and 5 months old North Devon bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 219, to Mr. James Davis, of North Molton, near South Molton, Devon, a 5 years and 10 weeks old pure Devon bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849. First prize of £22, No. 229, to Mr. Samuel Cartlidge, of Sowey Court, near Bridgwater, Somerset, a 5 years and 6 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 257, to Mr. Thomas Miller, of Castle Farm, near Sherborne, Dorset, a 2 years and 4 months old pure Devon bull, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 228, to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 2 years and 5 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

First prize of £20, No. 214, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 5 years and 7 months old North Devon cow, in milk and in calf, bred by the late Mr. Tremlett, of Cheriton, Devon.

Second prize of £15, No. 229, to Mr. Frederick Hogg, of St. James's-street, London, a 7 years and 3 months old North Devon cow, in milk, bred by Mr. Matthew Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Broadwindsor, Dorset.

Third prize of £10, No. 255, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, near Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, a 2 years and 9 months old in-calf North Devon heifer, bred by Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Bladon, Dorset.

##### CLASS 4.—In-calf Heifers, not exceeding three years old.

First prize of £20, No. 261, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 2 years and 3 months old in-calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 291, to Mr. John Quartly, of Champon Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 1 year and 5 months old North Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 265, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, near Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, a 2 years and 9 months old in-calf North Devon heifer, bred by Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Bladon, Dorset.

##### CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers.

First prize of £15, No. 243, to Mr. William Gibbs, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 1 year and 9 months old Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 291, to Mr. John Quartly, of Champon Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 1 year and 5 months old North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 279, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 1 year and 7 months old pure North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

##### LONG HORNS.

Class 1.—Bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1849. First prize of £10, No. 234, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 621, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 493, to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

##### CLASS 2.—rams of any other age.

First prize of £30, No. 520, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 2 years old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 578, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Nottingham, a 2 years old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 580, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Nottingham, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 3.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 634, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a pen of five 17 months old Leicester sheeping ewes, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 621, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a pen of five 15 months old Leicester sheeping ewes, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 4.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £35, No. 641, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 17 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 700, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 705, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 15 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 5.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 721, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a pen of five 17 months old Leicester sheeping ewes, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 721, to Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a 24 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 6.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 722, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown sheeping ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 723, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown sheeping ewes, 15 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 724, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 7.—Mares and Foals.

First prize of £20, No. 484, to Mr. John George Sheppard, of the High House, Campsey Ash, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a Suffolk mare and foal, the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham, near Wymondham, Norfolk.

Second prize of £15, No. 483, to Mr. John Smith, of Crownthorpe, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

Third prize of £10, No. 493, to Mr. William Thompson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, near Colchester, Suffolk, a Suffolk mare and foal; breeder of mare unknown; sire of foal belonged to himself.

##### CLASS 8.—Two-year-old Fillies.

First prize of £20, No. 520, to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

Second prize of £10, No. 493, to Mr. John Smith, of Crownthorpe, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

##### CLASS 9.—Sheep.

First prize of £20, No. 520, to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

Second prize of £10, No. 493, to Mr. John Smith, of Crownthorpe, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Curdy, of Shipham.

##### SOUTH DOWNS.

First prize of £35, No. 641, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 17 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 700, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 705, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 15 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 1.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £35, No. 641, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 17 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 700, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 705, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 15 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 2.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 721, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five 17 months old Leicester sheeping ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 721, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five 15 months old Leicester sheeping ewes, 15 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 3.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 722, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown sheeping ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 723, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown sheeping ewes, 15 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 4.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by Mr. Wm. Flower, of Northleach.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 5.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ewe, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ewe, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 6.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 7.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 8.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 9.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 10.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 11.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 12.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 13.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 14.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 15.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 16.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 17.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 18.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 19.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 20.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 21.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 22.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 23.—Shearing Rams.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 24.—Shearing Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

##### CLASS 25.—Shearing Rams.

Renaissance style, and is very beautiful in its way, both as to design and execution.

GROUP OF SILVER. BY VAN KEMPEN.

Amongst the foreign specimens of silver worthy of notice, and commanding admiration, is a group of nineteen pieces exhibited by Van Kempen, of Utrecht. We have engraved some of these works, which, it will be seen, are chiefly of the Renaissance or Louis Quatorze periods. The taste displayed in the designs, and the quality of the workmanship, are equally creditable to the producers, who nobly vindicate the character for taste in art of the Dutch nation.

LIBRARY FURNITURE. BY GILLOW.

The Library Table, Sofa, and Easy Chair, exhibited by Messrs. Gillow



CENTRE-PIECE.—BY MOREL, NEW BOND-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CARTON PIERRE CORNICE. BY BIELEFIELD.

In the centre of the page is a very beautiful specimen of Messrs. Bielefeld's works in *carton pierre*, being a cornice of a rich composition of fruits and foliage.

STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS. BY LEAKE.

Messrs. Leake's productions in stamped leather, with gilt and coloured ornamentation, are very rich and beautiful. We subjoin two specimens, the designs of which are sufficiently elaborate, without over-crowding.

BRONZE CUP. BY VITOZ.

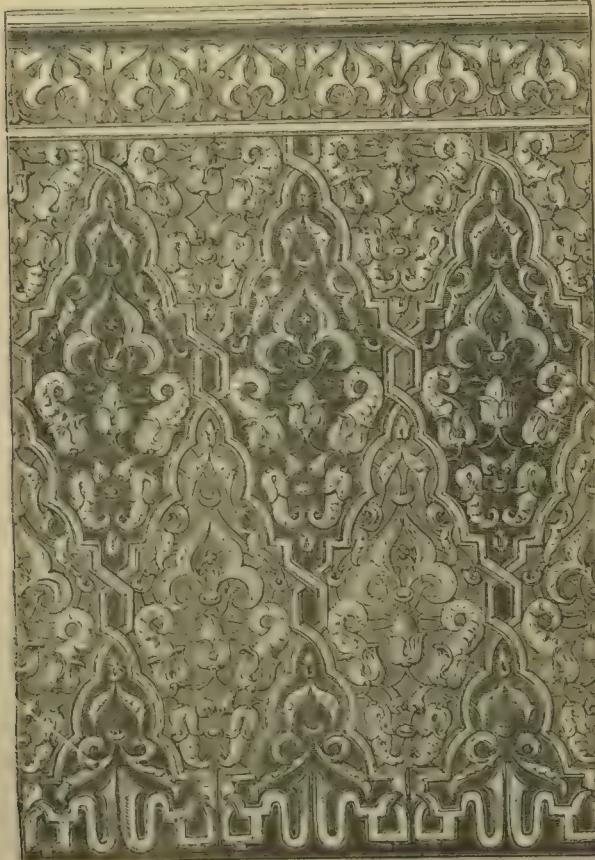
The Bronze Cup, by Messrs. Vitzo, is in the



BRONZE CUP.—BY VITOZ.



CARTON PIERRE CORNICE.—BY BIELEFIELD.



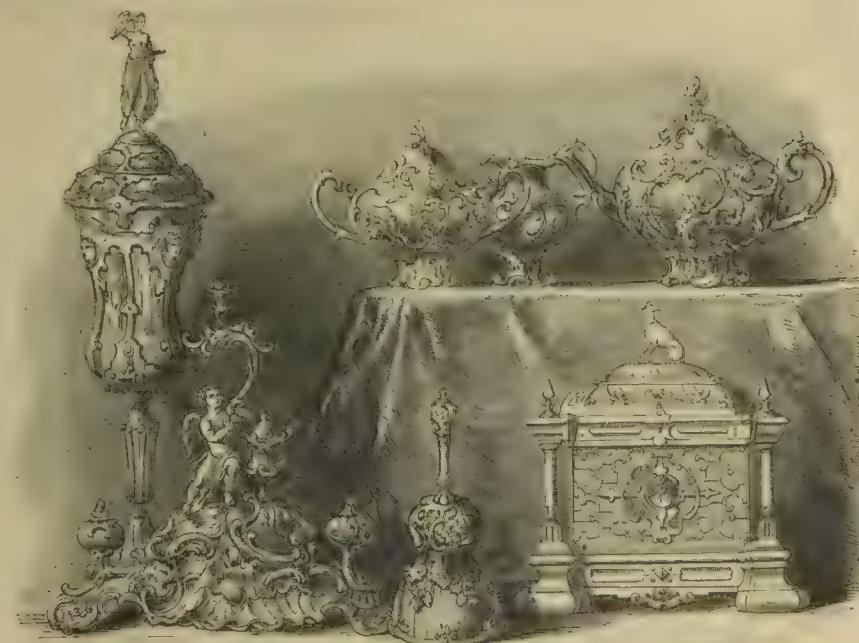
STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS.—BY LEAKE.



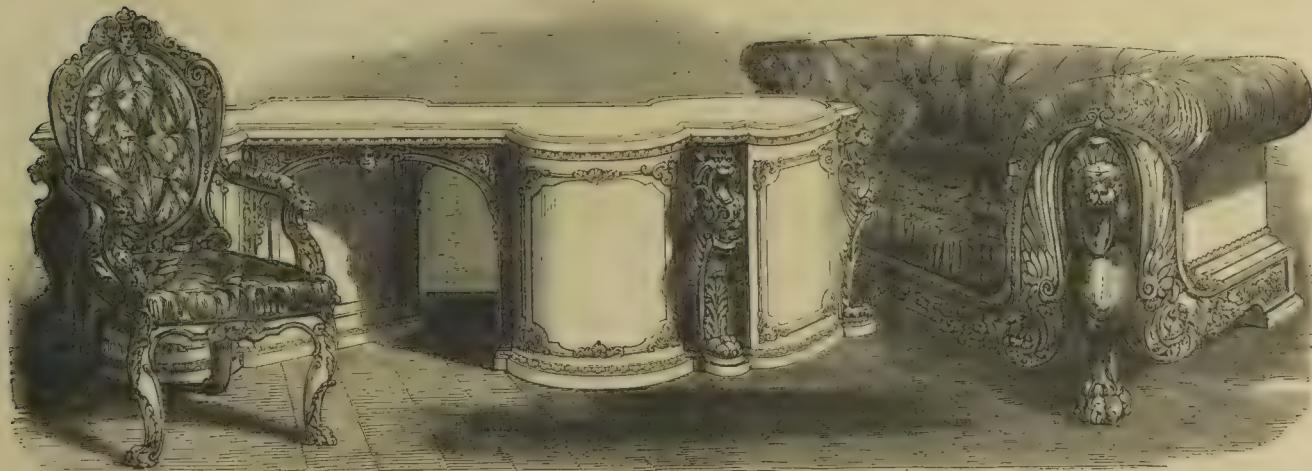
similar principle, the rectangular plan preserved, and the griffins discarded; it would have looked twice as handsome and have been immeasurably better adapted to the purpose than it is at present. The sofa and chair are also to blame for the heavy and uncomfortable-looking embellishments with which they are loaded. It is not mere eye-criticism that should be consulted in such matters; imagine knocking your shins against that sofa or that table, as you make your way past them in an unguarded moment. It is but just to add that the style of workmanship is unexceptionable.



ICE-DISH.—BY DODD.



GROUP OF SILVER.—BY VAN KEMPEN, OF HOLLAND.



LIBRARY FURNITURE.—BY MESSRS. GILLOW.

**VIRGIN AND CHILD.** BY VAN LINDEN.  
M. Van Linden's (of Antwerp) little marble group of the "Virgin and

Child" is prettily executed; though there is so much affectation about the position of the hands, and generally in the conventional treatment of the whole of the upper part, that it is more entitled to be regarded as a piece of church decoration than as a work of art. The planting of the foot of the mother upon the head of the serpent may be orthodox according to the orthodoxy of Rome, but it is at variance with the plain reading of the passage in Scripture—*Genesis iii. 15.*

## ICE-DISH. BY DODD.

The Ice Dish by Dodd is a very happy specimen of the taste and fancy at present displayed in this branch of silver manufacture.

## ALABASTER VASE. BY CHIACI AND SONS.

Tuscany, not unmindful of its ancient renown, is rich in works of sculpture and carving, generally producing specimens of high excellence. The magnificent alabaster vase, by Chiaci and Sons, of Volterra, is in the pure Etruscan style, and stands upon a pedestal formed of a truncated fluted column. The sculpture upon this production is of exquisite character.

## CARVED MINIATURE FRAME. BY W. G. ROGERS.

The carved miniature frame, in box-wood, by Rogers, is one of two very beautiful similar productions in this style. The design comprises a garland

various flowers, bound by a twisted ribbon, and placed round a simple bead rolling. Of course, the subject-head inclosed is of our introduction.



ALABASTER VASE.—TUSCANY.



VIRGIN AND CHILD.—BY VAN LINDEN.



CARVED MINIATURE FRAME.—BY W. G. ROGERS.

## ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

It is a fact not particularly creditable to humanity, that the ingenuity and industry of our species have been far oftener and far more extensively employed in the construction of machines destructive to life—machines invented expressly for the purpose of bloodshedding by wholesale and retail—than they have been devoted to mechanisms destined to prolong our days and to shield us from the natural hazards of the elements. Almost the first handwork of a savage is a club, intended to knock out his neighbour's brains; and one of the last inventions of our own state of civilisation, the reverse, as we are apt to flatter ourselves, of savagery, is an improvement in fire-arms, by which the old musket will probably be outstripped in deadliness just as the musket outstripped the bow and arrow. The Exhibition swarms with implements for taking away life. You have them from every country, and of every age and phase of civilisation. If the New Hollander can make nothing else, he can make a boomerang or a javelin. All the ingenuity and all the *guise* art of the Indian workman is devoted to the adornment and finish of costly weapons. The Malay and the Japanese construct artfully-shaped cutlery, intended to make the wound inflicted as severe and difficult to heal as possible. One of the most elaborate and beautiful pieces of metallic production in the Exhibition is the Prussian cannon; while American ingenuity shines in its highest lustre through the six-barrelled revolvers of Colt. It is, we find, by that part of the great manufacturing congress appropriated to our country, that the counterpoise to this flush of deadly implements is principally supplied, and we think that the fact is one for which we may justly take credit. In no country, indeed, in the world is life more carefully estimated, or is the sentiment of horror at the destruction of life more strong and more abiding. In France, an appeal to the God of battles is popularly looked upon as the natural and obvious resort in the case of international differences, or even in that of internal political strife. Look at the readiness of the population to fight at all times, and for all causes; and look, too, at the aureole of glory with which military success is always crowned—an aureole brighter far, and far more coveted, than the paler halo which decorates one of our own successful generals. You can very seldom succeed in evoking anything like horror for carnage from a Frenchman. Trousseau he may, like us humans as the humanity of the Peace Society; but he looks upon battles as natural things, and upon carnage as the natural consequence of battles. The same feeling is more or less prevalent all over the Continent. The people are so used to great displays of military force, that armaments and trains of artillery become to them the merest matters of course, inseparable from the concerns of mankind. The national atmosphere in this respect in America is different, but is very peculiar. There are many symptoms by which we may come to the conclusion, that the respect for individual life in the United States is very small, and the first is the characteristic recklessness of the people in steamers and on railways. The national go-aheadism swallows up all other considerations. Never mind the dangers, go-ahead! Better be nowhere than come in second in the race. High pressure everywhere! A short life and a merry one. What's the odds so long as you are rapid? Sit down upon the safety-valve, and tick all creation! England would be moved to her very heart's core by an accident which only attracts a passing column in the American journals, and, perhaps, a passing chat in the bar-rooms of American hotels and boarding-houses. A couple of boats race together on one of the southern rivers; one of them blows up, and sends her scorched passengers, like peeling onions, into the air. The accident has simply been caused by the national desire for going ahead; it is lamented, as a matter of course; it is one of those casualties which must be looked for now and then—one of those casualties which will happen in the best regulated states, and these, of course, are always the most thoroughly and the most recklessly go ahead. In England the whole torrent of national indignation would be invoked upon the memory of the engineer who had blown half his passengers into eternity to get beyond a rival steamer. The coroner's jury would bring in a verdict of wilful murder against him, and most people would regret that he had not survived the explosion on purpose to be hanged. Nothing of the kind in America, however. The culprit would be reckoned a martyr to glorious go-aheadism, and the blown-up travellers mere quantum of contingent sacrifices. Again, have any of our readers ever remarked the peculiarly off-hand style in which an American newspaper chronicles loss of life, either from accident or in a duel, as it is still the fashion to dub the ferocious encounters with rifles and bowie-knives of the South. A business-like line will tell you that "John Smith fell over the wharf yesterday, and was drowned." The English Journalist would make much more of the occurrence. He would begin by informing you of a "melancholy accident." He would state the particulars of the catastrophe with a decent solemnity of tone, and he would wind up by some commonplace expression of well-meaning regret for the death, or of sympathy with the widow or the orphan. The difference between the two styles turns entirely upon the greater reverence with which human life is held amongst us than amongst our Transatlantic descendants. The English record of Smith's drowning has, possibly, no more feeling of sorrow than the American; but the Englishman writes in deference to and in harmony with a national sentiment which does not exist across the Atlantic. So of *recontres* with rifles and bowie-knives. Two men in England, who would attack each other in the street with deadly weapons, with the deliberate intention of cutting or shooting each other down, would no more be tolerated or received in English society than would Thrush or Kishop, or Rush or Courroiser. We have a fine instinctive reverence for human life, which is one of the most canalling of our national characteristics; indeed, we sometimes find the sentiment taking the form of manifestations, which are generally considered, even by the bulk of the people, bizarre and overstrained; demonstrations, for instance, such as the recent ones of horror and disgust at the wholesale slaughter of those piratical rovers abounding in the seas of the Indian Archipelago. Whether, however, these said demonstrations were mauldin or no, they came from a good source, and showed the existence of an elevated and a Christian sentiment. The same sentiment, too, it is which gets up Aborigines Protection Societies, and, perhaps, a little forgetful of the maxim that charity begins at home, seeks to throw the shield of its protection over the Negro and the Indian—the New Hollander and the Esquimaux.

As was natural in the range of our inventions for the protection of life, we have principally thought of the perils of theseas. As an element submitted to man's skill, rather than originally given to him as an inheritance, the ocean which has evoked our best qualities, and witnessed our greatest exploits, has also swallowed up our most precious lives, and occasioned our most serious losses of property. It is, of course, undoubted that the great proportion of Englishmen who every year meet with an accidental death are drowned—drowned either upon our own coasts or in distant seas; and therefore, very well will be prepared to find that contrivances for saving life are vastly preponderate over appliances for the same end to be used on shore.

First of all, comes the numerous array of the life-boats. Every body who knows anything at all of maritime matters, knows that nine-tenths of ten thousand ships are hung upon the shore, for one which springs a leak and founders, or is capsized in deep water. The greatest danger, for example, in going to Quebec, would not be crossing the Atlantic, but getting across the St. Lawrence on one side, and working up the St. Lawrence on the other. Sure, not ways, we wait the sailor down. The natural consequence is, that, except in cases where ships are lost upon savage or uninhabited coasts, most of the bunks and shods lying far at sea, the catastrophe lies in spots not far removed from human aid. The main chance would be to a regular feature in our civilisation. As yet, however, the system is very imperfect, and is, indeed, confined, so far as practice goes, to the more frequented portions of the English

coast. From the mouth of the Thames to the mouth of the Tyne—perhaps, indeed, we may extend the boundaries, and say to the mouth of the Tay—the coast is tolerably well garrisoned with life-boats. Each port, or harbour, or roadstead has several; and where sands, shoals, and rocks abound, a corresponding number of boats dedicated to the preservation of human life is to be found. All along the Yorkshire and the Durham, the Lincolnshire and the Norfolk shores, along which such vast fleets of colliers and coasting craft are constantly creeping, the life-boat force is excellently efficient, and it is that portion of maritime England from which the greater number of models shown in the Exhibition have come. On the opposite coast, however, and, indeed, along the sea-line of the Continent, in general, no such precautions have been taken. You may be cast upon the *failleuse* of France, or upon the sand-banks of Belgium or Holland, with but small hope of assistance; they have not the same instinct for, and the same sympathy with, a seafaring life as we have; and there is none of the patriotic spirit, in the first instance, which provides our life-boats, and little of the clemency and dauntless pluck which afterwards mans them. We remember being at Boulogne when a large brig at anchor in the bay was in imminent danger of going ashore at the back of the jetty; in which case, from the tremendous surf running, it was very unlikely that a single soul on board would be saved. The event itself was, therefore, to get the men out of her while her cable still held. No ordinary life-boat had ventured beyond the inner-head; but a subscription boat had been some time previously provided, and this craft was immediately manned by five English sailors, boatmen, we believe, from the outer side of the Channel. Would it be credited, that the port "authorities" of Boulogne actually prohibited the starting of the boat upon her errand of mercy, until a regular bond had been entered into, in which some private English gentleman became bound to the town for the value of the boat in case she was lost, or sustained any injury in the attempt to save the brig's crew? I think of the Mayor of Yarmouth, or of Cromer, or of Whitby, attempting such a stipulation while an easterly gale was blowing, and a vessel fast breaking up upon the sands! England, in fact, as it takes the lead in advertising men upa the sea, naturally takes the lead in inventing means for saving it in case of peril. *Ceteris paribus*, the country which has the most sailors, will have the most life-boats; and the more dangerous the coasts, the more energetic will be the means adopted to neutralize the perils.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of human enterprise and chivalric valour, a more magnificent spectacle than the starting of a life-boat. There are all the elements of the hero in the enterprise. The crew are actuated by the purest and holiest disinterestedness. Our law allows handsome pecuniary reward\*, in the shape of salvage, to the saver of goods, but not a penny to the saver of life. The magnanimous desire to bring rescue to misfortune is therefore the sole reason which tempts the life-boat crew to go forth at the risk of their lives, and certainly at the expense of everything like comfort and convenience. And there is another class of heroism, little thought of which ought not, however, to be passed over. The dauntless self-denial of the boatman's wife, as she sees without a murmur, but often with bold and inspiring and encouraging words, her husband, the father of her children, and the prop and stay of the household, put off into the surf on a wild winter's night, to rescue, at the imminent hazard of his life, some hapless crew, not, perhaps, saving his tongue, and foreign to him and her in sympathies and blood—is not this a species of domestic heroism, which is even higher and finer than the struggles of the boatmen amid the waves? To wait at home, or by the wild sea beach when the boat is gone, is a far, more tremendous trial of fortitude than to go after her, and yet it is one which is seldom or never shrunk from. The gate never blew *under* heaven, in the thick of which an English life-boat, supposing the thing to be physically possible, could not be manned and started, the men eager and enthusiastic, and the women resigned and approving, and firm in the consciousness that husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers were but doing their duty. Whoever has seen a life-boat, coast, can scarcely have missed the sight of some such heroic spectacle, and yet but able to corroborate the general description of the spirit in which the life-boats are manned. More than once have we seen what we have described. We have heard the loud rattling cheer rising above the thunder of wind and sea, as, watching its opportunity the light and graceful boat shot beyond the shelter of the high sea wall, and immediately tipped, like a wild duck, over the foaming crest of the first rolling sea she met, the crew bending down sternly and resolutely to their oars, and the steersman, in spite of the plunging of the craft, as she tossed and leaped from wave to wave, erect in the stern, intently watching the roll of the sea, and ever and anon, by a dexterous twist of his steering-oar, twisting as it were, the boat over the foaming peak of a sea, while every breath on shore was held by the crowds who expected to see the surge wash over the life-boat bodily. A spectacle even still more exciting is that of a life-boat putting to sea from a sandy beach, through a surf. Sometimes—indeed, generally—there is a rude stage, or raised wooden way, running out into the breakers. Upon this the boat is hoisted; a rope, sometimes a permanent appendage, made fast to a grapple at sea, is grasped by the men on board; the steersman, assisted by the advice of two or three ancient, weather-beaten tritons who stand by him, anxiously watches the run of the seas, waiting for a favourable ninth wave, for the ninth wave, as all scummen and fisherman will tell you, is the biggest; and after it has burst, the two or three first billows of the re-commencing series are much smaller than even the average of the sea. As soon, then, as the propitious lull has commenced, the signal is given, the rope is haulled upon with spasmodic jerks, the boat flies along the wooden ways—meets and buffet the tossing foaming water—the crew all the time hauling as if for life—encounters, perhaps, one or two curling waves, which burst into foam over and around her, and is the next moment dancing on the long ridges of the following seas outside the roaring barriers.

The general characteristics of the life-boats exhibited at the Crystal Palace depend, in some measure, upon the styles of common boat building in vogue in the maritime localities from whence they come. Thus some species are deeper and narrower, others shallower and of greater beam; all, however, agree in being tolerably flat-bottomed, so as to be able to take the ground easily and without straining, and to sit as lightly as possible on the water. So far as buoyancy is concerned, the common principle adopted seems to be that of constructing an air-tight cell, or hull, within the space between the outward and the inward sides of the vessel gradually widening until a very broad gunwale is formed, extending, perhaps, taking either side into a saloon—over nearly half the entire beam of the boat. In other specimens the air-tight cell, if it may be called so, is placed lower, running in the form of a square or circular box round the boat, but beneath the seats or staves on deck. The cork grating seems to be in much favour, only a few specimens amongst the mass are fitted with those cork beds and furnishings which keep the boat nearly as buoyant a cork tank would be. A certain, however, additional advantage of not being rendered useless by inundation lies in a cell against a wreck, which would electrically speak may injure an air-tight boat. This danger, however, it is fair to say, is generally sought to be guarded against by the construction of several air-tight compartments, any of which, we are generally assured, would suffice to float the boat, with her crew above water. A principle of construction which are inclined to approve, especially with reference to sunken, is that of building them open beneath, placing the buoyant agency entirely on the sides, and thus letting the sea break in and out as they please the level in the water of the boat being never altered. There are a great many forms of this principle in the Exhibition, the bottoms of some of the life-boats consisting merely of cross-bars on which rest the men's feet; while in others there is a flat bottom, only connected, however, by pins and bars with the closed sides of the boat.

The United States show several surf-boats of particular construction, in fact, elongated spherical cases of metal, to be used, so far as we could make out, for the conveyance of passengers through surf, after a communication has been opened with the wreck. The persons to be rescued are simply enclosed in the box in question, which contains enough of air for the short transit, and then they are without more ado hauled through the breakers, either above or below them, occupying a position, in fact, somewhat similar for the nonce to that of Jonah. We see no reason why the plan should not succeed. Many a nervous lady and gentleman who have to cross the surf at Maltese would be happy to exchange a compliment for a rail-road carriage, or a "life-car." A number of the life-boats are on wheels, some on two, and others on four. We should think the former plan would be found more generally available, as it is well known that a two-wheeled vehicle gets over the rough ground on which the boats would frequently have to cross with far more facility than the more complicated arrangement of four. Life-boats are, of course, shown for port and ship as well as for coast service, and for hanging in davits as well as for being hurried across the country.

The general long and shallow shape may be described as universal, and the boats have an air of suppleness and elasticity which appears to them excellently for yielding to the sea and accommodating their po-

sition to its heaving. They are all constructed alike at stem and stern, so as to avoid the dangerous necessity of going about. A few are rudders fitted on; but on-steering appears to be more generally practised, probably for the reason that the oar has naturally more command over the boat, as regards turning her head, than the rudder—the two, indeed, acting upon perfectly different principles. The rowing oars are generally placed transversely on the gunwales, so as to allow them to swing alongside when not in use. An ingenious attempt to get rid of part of the difficulty of rowing in a sea-way, from the motion of the craft, is to be found in the model of a boat within whose form is swinging freely in the latter, and always preserving its equilibrium, in spite of the rolling of the outward vessel. This class of invention, however, we fear, must be rather classed in the toy category than treated as a modification of importance. Most of the life-boats are fitted up with places for muskets, carrying small bags for fore and aft sails, principally intended for use in returning from wrecks and running before the wind. A model on a large scale, with masts and sails displayed, is deposited in the Machinery department. Among the peculiarities of construction in the life-boats, we noticed one from the Isle of Wight, the planks of which, instead of running fore and aft, as usual, were laid diagonally across, from the gunwale to the keel. Another boat, sent from Whitby, is furnished with outriggers supporting nets into which people might leap from a ship, while the boat was kept at such a distance as to diminish the risk of her being swamped against the wreck. Some specimens sent from Birmingham appeared to us to be constructed rather upon theoretical than practical knowledge, and with more attention to the ordinary rules of flotation, as applied to calm water, than the rude shocks which life-boats must be fashioned to undergo. We should fancy that the crews of the Birmingham boats would find no little difficulty in urging such broad and flat masses to windward. Quite different in appearance are the handsome models sent up to represent the life-boats used at Lowestoft and Yarmouth. They are not very different in general shape from the ordinary fishing craft of the coast. The buoyant apparatus is in the sides beneath the thwarts; the oars are double-banked, and beside every man is a pump for getting rid of a sea when it fills the boat. The construction is very simple, and there are no such peculiarities as open bottoms to be seen. A label attached to these boats, states that they are in use over a range of coast of about 20 miles; that not one of them has ever been upset, and that they have saved from 500 to 600 lives. The "infallible life-boat" is a whimsical construction, entirely open at the bottom; and made, indeed, exactly after the same fashion bottom and top. The inventor is therefore able to boast, that in the case of an accidental capsize, the appearance and the capability of the craft will be in no ways altered. He does not explain, however, how the men are to manage in the event of such a catastrophe. A land-end life-boat is remarkable for the horizontal cuts or longitudinal openings, like loop-holes, piercing her sides in continuous lines. Beneath, of course, she is open to the water; which, as in other craft of the same construction, flows freely in and out. The Durban and Northumberland coasts show the greatest number of life-boats; and it is only fair to remark, before passing from the subject, that it was in the former country that the idea originated of a buoyant rowing vessel, capable of living in any sea, and able to bid defiance to the height of any billow which might fall on board. About the commencement of the present century; after the occurrence of several disastrous wrecks near South Shields, the inhabitants of that town got up a committee to inquire into the practicability of constructing boats fitted with buoyant communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. A Mr. Greathead, a boat-builder in South Shields, presented the model of such a vessel and was afterwards employed by the committee to build one upon a tactical scale. Several other models and boats were constructed about the same time, and owing to the same impetus, so that Mr. Greathead's claim to the honour of invention regarding the life-boat is disputed. However, the gentleman in question built many life-boats, which were distributed along the coast, and sent to the north of Europe; and he also, after some delay and trouble, received a Parliamentary recognition of £100 for his invention.

Closely connected with life-boats are the various and other instruments by means of which they are frequently to be warped seawards through a surf. As may be imagined, it is often no easy matter to turn out the *paal* (*grapnel*), and to remedy the difficulty, the grapnel-shot has been invented, several of which, with mortars not unlike those of the *paal*, are fitted with a strong and light line. The conical mass of the apparent bullet consists, however, in a great part of loose curved arms, which fly out on being disengaged from the gun, and give the missile somewhat the appearance of a partially opened umbrella, with rents separating the expanse of silk into equal parts—of course, after the grapnel has fallen in the sea. On the line being pulled from the shore, the implement fixes in the bottom, on the anchor principle, and the boat's crew have the means of warping themselves off. The invention is no doubt applicable to many contingencies of boat-service, and might be applied to warping off a lee shore. An implement of the same general class as the rocket gun, for carrying a line either from the shore to a wreck, or from a wreck to the shore. The handsome-looking machine exhibited is calculated to throw a line for 600 yards with accuracy, and being taken as with an ordinary explosive weapon of offence.

Prominently placed in the life-boat department, comes another series of contrivances for saving life in the cases of individuals being immersed in water, by means of buoyant articles of clothing, and various other floating media to be worn about the person. It has been a matter of frequent surprise to us, that this very simple mode of guarding against accidental falls into the water is not more frequently adopted. Dozens of contrivances, such as belts, jackets with air-tight bags, capable of immediate inflation by the mouth, have been devised; but, vast as is the proportion of our population constantly engaged upon or about the water, we suspect that very few of these contrivances have any extensive sale. An outfit of a few shillings a year added to the cost of clothing would increase the commercial value of many a man's life; but old, stupid use and want, as usual, forbids the investment. The generality of the belts and floating-jackets can be worn with perfect comfort. Indeed, neither the water nor any body need be required, either by appearance or pressure, that any floating apparatus has been adopted at all, while the former enjoys the pleasing consciousness that in the event of a tumble overboard or over bank, he will swimmer or no swimmer, float as merrily as a buoy. The small proportion of sea-going people who can swim has often been remarked upon. Swimming, however, is an art requiring a certain degree of instruction and subsequent practice before it can be made available. Not so the flotation contrivances exhibited in the Western Gallery, and which may be put on every day as part and parcel of one's clothes. Some "yachting jackets," made of a particularly buoyant material, are shown. They look very handsome, and seem in no respect to differ from garments made of ordinary blue cloth; but they are described as being capable of supporting the wearer in the water. Corresponding jackets for ladies are also exhibited. No prices are, of course, affixed; but they will be very excessive, should not all sailors' jackets be made of this buoyant material? Many other more apparent means of support in the water are shown, such as belts to be inflated by the mouth, and tufts of cork, threaded like beads, to be put round the body. Water-proof trunks ingeniously made, so as to serve as supporting media in the case of shipwreck, are exhibited, and models shown of their easy adaptation to the purposes of rats. In another department of the exhibition will be found a number of air-tight mattresses, suitable for hammocks and berths, and which, of course, are exceedingly buoyant. A man, indeed, could sleep upon one of them afloat, provided the sea was so calm as to avert the danger of his rolling off. Carter's life-buoy is a well-known invention; it is a circular belt, which is flung to the person in the water, and into which he thrusts his head and arms, thus keeping easily afloat until assistance arrives. A cork cap, which performs the curious anomalous offices of a hat and a basin, is also exhibited, as a means of keeping the head of the wearer above water, although how it is to manage this matter, seeing that the face must be beneath the surface before the buoyancy of the hat can come into play, somewhat puzzles us. Perhaps, however, the wearer is to pull off his hat, and attach it to a more convenient portion of his person. Connected with this subject are the ingenious swimming-gloves exhibited. The articles are web-fingered, so that the obstructed hand grasps a greater extent of water than swimmers ordinarily do with the hand, making proportionately more progress. The invention seems founded on common sense, and is therefore likely to be useful. A swimming-boot accompanies the swimming-gloves. The article consists of an ordinary light shoe firmly fastened to a flat piece of wood the width of the sole; to which again are attached, and working by hinges, the flap or sleeves. When the limb is drawn in, these leaves float behind the foot in a plane with it; but on the stroke being given, they, of course, open up and form a flat surface, which lends the swimmer great additional momentum. With the gloves and boot, a man tolerably well versed in the art would be able to go at a greatly increased speed through the water. Several India-rubber cloaks are exhibited both in

the British and Foreign department, capable of being inflated, when they become small buoys or boats, by means of which, in a strait, a personable to swim might undoubtedly cross a river; but we suspect, that, for practical purposes, the less unwieldy contrivances, which keep a man immersed in water afloat, will be found better than the cloaks. In the American department, a great number of buoyant contrivances, made of vulcanised India-rubber, attract attention, as the possible means of saving life under peculiar circumstances; but they more strictly belong to the science of military engineering, than to the class of subjects in the discussion of which we are immediately engaged.

Lighthouses are certainly inventions for saving life. We have, however, already pointed out the principal models of these structures in the Exhibition, and explained the principles upon which the lanterns and reflectors are arranged. A simple method, however, for preventing a very common occurrence at sea—the mistaking of one lighthouse for another—is shown. The inventor proposes immediately under the lantern to place a large illuminated letter—the initial of the name of the lighthouse. Many a sad accident has proved that coloured, flashing, and revolving lights are not to be entirely relied on as infallible guides; the initial letter would be easily seen, and form a great additional safeguard. Several systems of night signals to be used at sea are exhibited. They are mostly simple, the coloured lights being produced by sliding stained glass before the flame. Another very simple means of signalling consists in an ordinary gun or blunderbuss with a large speaking trumpet screwed on bayonet-wise to the muzzle. The inventor asserts that the report of a common charge fired in a gun thus furnished, is as loud as that of a carnone. It may be used, of course, as well on railways, or as a signal in the case of a lonely country-house being broken into, &c. &c.

The inventions for the protection of life against fire muster strongly in the Exhibition, although they do not come up in point of number or variety to the contrivances we have just been enumerating, as regards the other element. They may be divided into the general classes—fire-engines and annihilators intended to quench actual flame; fire-escapes, intended to convey people away from its ravages; and systems of fire-proof construction, intended to set flames at defiance.

The fire-engines exhibited present, as far as we could make out, no very definite principle of novelty. They are such, only perhaps more carefully finished, and more brightly painted and varnished, as we see tearing along the streets when an alarm of a conflagration has been given. We have them of all sizes—from the small parish engine, to the huge machine which takes 40 men to work it, and proves a perfect Niagara upon the burning tenement. A number of small house-engines—of neat and handy construction, and working on the simplest principles, are also exhibited, chiefly by Mr. Mawson, weathered iron, whose department forcing pumps of all sizes, and suitable for all purposes of spouting water, etc., to be found.

Here, too, we have firemen's tools—hose-mitres, and light crow-bars, and narrow-bladed tomahawk-looking axes, furnished with a spike behind. The light leather buckets used for conflagrations ends might, we think, be very well adopted for ordinary household purposes, instead of the heavy pails now ordinarily in use. In the Canadian department is a very handsome fire-engine, so constructed as a model of those used across the Atlantic. It works on the same pumping principle as ours; but the mechanism is more elaborate, and the machine seems far more complicated, and easily put out of order. It is painted in the most glaring fashion—bright and gaish, in fact, as to have rather the appearance of a triumphal chariot than that of the most utilitarian of machines. In the Canadian towns these engines are generally drawn along by the crowd, couple of coils of rope being arranged upon the fore-part, so as to be capable of being immediately handed out to the willing grasp of the multitude. In winter, the fire-engines, like all other carriages in Canada, are put upon sleigh-irons. The proof of the pudding, however, being in the eating, and that of the fire-engine in the spouting, an English and a Canadian machine were brought out to the edge of the Serpentine, and tried—the result being in favour of the colonial implement, which spouted the water nearly a third higher than the English one. We were informed, however, that on the conducting pipe being held in a horizontal position, the latter machine sent its stream further along than the former; and it was added that the British-built engine threw a greater quantity of water in proportion to the number of men pumping. An official account of the experiment would, however, be desirable, the details which have got abroad being very far from being complete or consistent.

An immense number of fire-escapes are shown—some of them ladders with wheels acting from the street; others, either rope ladders or lines for descent, acting from the roof or windows. We will enumerate a few of the leading ideas in this respect. Walter's fire-escape is an iron ladder, hooking to the parapet commonly made in front of houses immediately below the lower part of the roof. Jackson and Clay show a bedroom fire-escape, consisting of a wire cord, with a belt for passing round the body. The cord is rolled upon a reel, placed in the inside of what appears to be an ordinary article of bedroom furniture; but we could not make out how the inventor proposed to regulate the rapidity of the descent. Another bedroom escape consists of a strong funnel of canvas, which can be hung into the street, and through which the persons in danger would slide. This machine could not, of course, be used in the case of flames bursting from a lower window. A bobbin ladder escape is simple, and will probably come cheap. There are a number of these simple ladder forms in rope, iron, and wood. Mr. Valley exhibits an escape with which ranges of houses may be fitted, and persons conveyed horizontally along from one window to another; while a great number of escapes to be managed by the people below, many of them sliding out on the principle of telescopes, are exhibited, in models of more or less complication. We are strongly inclined, however, to think that by far the most efficient mode of saving life in case of fire is to have ready and ready means of access to the roof, and then proper facilities for clambering down to the nearest house in safety. There are several models of contrivances for making houses fire-proof. One is by a complicated system of water-pipes proceeding through the walls, like veins through the body; others depend upon more manageable and less expensive systems of building, and upon peculiarities of material such as the hollow bricks with which Prince Albert's cottages are constructed. The progress of industrial science as regards the building of houses is now undoubtedly showing strong tendencies carefully to study the architectural and constructive conditions which are least likely to be operated on by fire; and although no house can probably be erected which shall be completely fire-proof, yet most new buildings are so managed that the flames are slow in progress, and far more easily checked than in old constructions.

In an near the Machinery Department may be seen several models of contrivances designed to protect and preserve life under ground. The deeply interesting model of a coal-mine shows how the air is forced through miles and miles of subterraneous workings by the very simple process of creating a comparative vacuum by the continued burning of a huge fire. There are generally two shafts to a mine, the down-east and the up-east. At the bottom of the latter the ventilating fire is kindled; the vacuum thus created sucking, as it were, the air from all the neighbouring passages; its place being in turn supplied by a corresponding rush along the down-east shaft. In some of the great old mines near Newcastle the air has travelled through upwards of 70 miles of passages before it arrives at the furnace to which it is steadily moving, and it is calculated that from 24 to 30 hours are consumed upon the journey. Without this constant current, mines would of course be unworkable. In one or two instances, a steam blast has been applied, instead of a furnace, with satisfactory results; but the ancient method seems generally to hold its ground. We remarked several specimens of Davy's safety lamps scattered about, but their principle and construction are too well known to call for any particular remark. It is much to be wished, however, that the mining population would do this great invention justice. Half, at least, of the explosions which take place in mines are occasioned by the workmen taking off the wire gauze, either for the purpose of getting a degree more light, or of kinking their pipes at the flame. A most ingenious and simple invention, by a Mr. Fournier, for preventing shaft accidents caused by the breaking of the rope, is shown; in model, beside it, another contrivance, proceeding upon the same principle. The method is beautifully simple. The pressure upon the rope, when the ear is ascending, depending, as it is, on the weight of the car in instant by projecting pieces of metal, which at once change their position and become fixed in the notches. Fournier's invention is, we believe, in use in one of the pits near Newcastle; but some safeguard of the kind ought to be universal, and the more so that the pit-men are notoriously reckless in ascending and descending the shafts of coal, and other mines.

### FOOD OF MAN.—NO. III.

VEGETAL SUBSTANCES.—FRUITS, SUGAR, STARCH, ALCOHOL, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous articles of food we described in our last articles, yet there are still various other substances which are almost indispensable to the food of man.

The vegetable acids, or fresh vegetables, have a power which, although well known to the surgeon, appears to be inexplicable to the physiologist. Our sailors suffer terribly from scurvy if deprived of these things, and hence there appears to be a great necessity for their use. Usually persons take this necessary nourishment by eating water-cresses and the various fruits of the country. We have of this class of food very excellent examples in the preserved gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, green-gages, plums, black currants, damsons, and cherries, shown by Mr. Batty. A very fine collection of these fruits, which can be kept all the year round, are also shown by Messrs. Faulkner and Messrs. Copeland.

Of other fruits used for food, perhaps the chestnut holds a high place. In some parts of the south of Europe it is used for bread. It contains a large quantity of starchy material, and forms, when boiled or baked, a very useful and nutritious food. A few chestnuts are sent from many countries. These beautiful trees abound in Greenwich-Park, and most stately specimens may be noticed in some fields near Turnham-green. Whenever we have a long continued and hot summer, the fruit attains to considerable perfection, and the trees yield great produce. Of southern fruits, the bread-fruit was one supposed to hold the first place, but we have not observed it to be represented in any other way at the Exhibition than by a cast. We observed yesterday a bread-fruit tree at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's-Park. The banana in the West Indies is very highly esteemed. It forms a nutritious food, and may be seen by the curious now in full fruit at Kew Gardens. It is represented in the dried state from British Guiana, and, as far as looks go, seems delicious enough, but we have had no opportunity of tasting it.

The delicious pine-apple is shown in the dried state, and also preserved with dilute vinegar. The Chinese fruit, the litchi, are shown by Faulkner and Mason. Dried grapes, figs, and dates are contributed by various nations; and two or three shadocks may be seen in the colonial department. Olives are supplied by many exhibitors, and there are other foreign fruits represented by models, which we have not a sufficient practical acquaintance with to describe.

Bardic nuts are shown in the Spanish department, while the walnut is furnished by a great many countries. Some very fine Brazil nuts may be seen; the cashew nut, deprived of its inflammable husk, and other kinds of nuts, are shown by Messrs. Fortune and Mason. The African tribes contributed their ground nuts, some of which we have continually seen in the show windows for the first time, though we have continually met with them in the stores of sailors who trade with Africa.

None of the above can be said to be of much importance as articles of food; and the same remark may be made of the almond, which is abundantly represented by superb specimens from various districts.

In the American department, some of the noble peaches which that country abounds are shown, preserved in a manner similar to that at Kew. They are intended as a present to the Queen, and are preserved in brandy. As far as appearances go, they look sufficiently excellent; but if every critic was allowed the privilege of tasting, we are afraid that her Majesty would come in for a very small share at the last.

We have numerous specimens of sugar from various sources. The sugar-cane yields that which is most in request; and Mr. Perkins has shown a small loaf from sugar-canes which he himself grew in the county of Surrey. Their growth was a singular whim; but it is worth recording that such afeat had been accomplished in this country. We have not only from the tropical countries examples of sugar, but amongst the machines we have contrivances for purifying it by centrifugal force, and also means for evaporating it in vacuo, which should be carefully examined. We have not noticed any specimens of its purification by lead, which has lately occupied so much the attention of the chemists and the Government. The public and the profession are much frightened at the idea of so deadly a poison as lead being employed, and yet the chemists have decided that the process may be carried out without any trace of lead being left in the saccharine matter. If the process is allowed, every packet ought to be stamped "Refined by lead," to give the public an option in its use.

There are also specimens of the sugar made from the maple tree, and we have no doubt that the tree itself exists in the Arboretum of Kensington-gardens. There is also an example of the sugar which may be produced from honey, and another specimen where it has been obtained from manna. The sugar of milk, so much employed by homeopathic quacks for the delusion of their victims, is also exhibited. Specimens of sugar from potato starch are shown. This manufacture, we have this day learnt from a large sugar-broker, is not now carried on, but we are not quite certain upon that head. A small specimen which we have before us whilst we write is bitter to the taste, from the presence of a small quantity of sulphate of lime. It moreover possesses but very little sweetness, and when added to cane sugar, diminishes the sweetness which it before possessed. For this cause, it must be regarded merely as an adulterating substance. The manufacture of sugar from linen rags does not appear to be a successful speculation, as none is shown. The properties of sugar in the system are due to the hydrogen and carbon which it contains, and which enter into combination in the body, and are finally excreted in the form of water and carbonic acid. By these changes physiologists suppose that the warmth of the body is maintained. Sugar, during its transformation, appears also, if supplied in excess, to be convertible into fat; and we are informed by those who have had large sugarplantations, that the negroes, during the harvest, live principally upon the cane juice, and hence become surprisingly fattened before the harvest is terminated. Pure sugar contains no nitrogen, and hence is incapable of preserving for any length of time human existence, as it cannot supply the material for muscular strength.

We suppose that honey must be classed amongst the vegetable products. It appears to be simply collected by bees from flowers, and we have known schoolboys to collect the bee-bees, and eat the honey, for the sake of the little bag of honey. The qualities of this honey vary with the flowers from which it is obtained, and the best is that which is collected from open common land covered with wild thyme and heather, a specimen of which is shown by Messrs. Fortune. The London visitor to the Exhibition should not omit to see the bees at work in the North Transect.

The use of sugar to preserve fruits in a crystallized state is well represented. Perhaps Messrs. Fortune and Mason have shown the most extensive collection; and if the apparently delicious dried fruits of almost every kind which they have exhibited did not make many a schoolboy's mouth water during the Whitsun holidays, the boys of modern times will never become gourmands. The race of those who glutinise at the civic feasts will become extinct, according to the ordinary law of mortality, and the very Guildhall will perish when the intellectual enjoyment of social intercourse shall in the next generation yield to the present exclusive love of merely animal feasting.

The nuns have long, in Spain and Portugal, been famous for the preparation of dried fruit. From the nuns of Coimbra, dried fruits of first-rate excellence have been shown. From the Cape of Good Hope delicious preserved oranges are also shown; and from Persia the dried juice of the grape made into a sweetmeat, either with or without almonds, has also been contributed.

In one department lozenges from the pine-apple, jargonee pears, and various other fruits have been sent. Mr. Langdon has furnished oils of cognac, pears, pine-apples, and grapes, which so exactly taste and smell of those fruits, that few would be able to distinguish them. These preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry; for the fruits themselves have nothing to do with the matter, and they are simply made from the refuse of distilleries. We hear that they are now extensively employed; and who can tell how many vegetable principles may not be ultimately made by purely chemical processes? Various specimens of jams are sent, which virtually consist of fruit boiled in syrup until they obtain a nearly solid consistency.

Starch is shown as manufactured from various substances and adapted to numerous uses. For purposes of diet, those derived either from the *Martynia arborescens*, (arrowroot) or cassia root, are most employed. These plants only grow in tropical countries, and therefore those materials can only be shown from such places. Potato starch is largely made to add to the other substances as an adulteration. For culinary purposes, starch is also exhibited from wheat, sago, rice, potatoes, &c.

By long-continued heat starch is altered in quality, and becomes converted into a sort of gum or dextrine, which in many particulars widely differs from starch. Every kind of starch appears to be enveloped in a membrane, which is insoluble in cold water. After roasting the envelop-

is burst, and the material is rendered perfectly soluble. For this reason, the baked flour forms a food which is well adapted to infants, because the starch is altered in quality.

All the starches, including those of arrow-root and cassia-root, are quite insufficient for the prolonged sustenance of life. They give warmth to the body, they may fatten the individual, but they cannot give the muscular substance, and in fact an animal would be absolutely starved by the presence of these starches.

From Brazil Graham starch is shown as extracted from the buck gram; also other specimens from the cassava or edible-rooted physic-nut. Other preparations from the plant called tapioca, a light delicious food when used with milk. Whilst upon starches, we may mention that two sago palm-trees have been sent to the Building by Mr. Knight, and the starch from the plantain is also shown.

The properties, doubtless, of the species are multifarious; some stimulate digestion, others are a procativo to the appetite, and doubtless all serve some function. The London Spice Company have sent splendid specimens of mace, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, cassia, pinon, black and white pepper, zinger, and caraway seeds. There is a very beautiful specimen of nutmeg and mace shown in the department for the colonies. A cut specimen grown in this country was shown at the Royal Botanic Garden's last week. The cinnamon tree may be seen in nearly every nursery ground; the pepper trees may be seen at Kew, and ginger is a common plant in many gentlemen's hothouses. Messrs. Batty have also sent specimens of essences of spices.

Of mineral food, salt is of paramount importance. It supplies both soda and chlorine, with its properties in assisting the changes of other food. Messrs. North have sent specimens of water from the brine-spring, with pieces of rock salt dug from the mine, together with samples of the manufactured salt.

Vinegar is a favorite addition to many vegetables. Whether it plays any part in the human economy, is a matter of much uncertainty. Various samples are shown of vinegar from malt, and also of the same distilled. The peculiar property which this material has to prevent decomposition is well shown by Mr. Batty, who has sent branches of orange, lemon and citron trees, cucumbers growing on the vine, a cactus, brocoli, endive, inclos, and even a fine English pine-apple, which has been sacrificed to exhibit this principle. We are informed, that, if botanical specimens are carefully put up in this manner, they will last for any length of time—a fact of some importance to curators, who, hitherto, have been somewhat at a loss to preserve plants. It is a curious fact, that, whilst distilled vinegar has this property, the pyrolytic acid dissolves the vegetable tissue, and ultimately destroys it.

By the use of vinegar as a preserving agent, pickles are made, and various examples are contributed. The best Indian pickle is made of the aspicum, hedgehog cucumber, mountain cabbage, and pau-pau, mixed in distilled vinegar. Various examples of other pickles are also shown of good perfection by Mr. Batty and other exhibitors.

Sea-weeds are exhibited. These generally contain a small quantity of iodine, and the Iceland moss makes a nutritious jelly. Of fungi, only two are generally eaten in this country, whilst in Italy the people use a great number of species. In the French department, preserved cases of truffles are shewn, and we have noticed mushrooms amongst the pickles. These fungi are remarkable for the large quantity of nitrogenous matter which they contain.

Modern chemists have been very desirous of obtaining a food which shall in some degree be more nutritious than the vegetable diet alone. In a former article we alluded to the composition of the vegetable substance, but the same results may be obtained from vegetable productions alone. Madame St. Etienne has sent many such compounds, made by adding gluten to wheat flour and many other substances. We rather suspect that Mr. Ballock's semola is an article of somewhat similar character. The tendencies of the eggs incline medical men to very highly of the principle of obtaining a compound with a greater amount of gluten, which is the material which gives the muscular strength. At present, however, there has not been sufficient experience to determine whether any compound containing a larger quantity of gluten may be generally adopted with advantage. Bread made of pure gluten, for some diseases, has been found so heavy as not to be sufficiently palatable to be eaten.

Many specimens of biscuits are shewn in different parts of the Building. There are also abundant examples of macaroni, vermicelli, and other preparations from flour. We have not observed Ward's farinaeum food, which we believe is only wheat flour altered by long-continued heat. We have the highest opinion of this food for infants, and regret that we have not seen it in the Building.

The whole range of alcohols and alcoholic drinks are very poorly represented. Regardless of their value in the arts, or as an article of food or medicine, they were not allowed to be exhibited, because they are sometimes turned to a bad purpose. For similar reasons, types might have been prevented, because bad books were sometimes printed; writings, because forgeries were committed; and electro-metallurgic specimens, because they might be serviceable to the false coiner. Messrs. Hanbury and Buxton have shown an imperial gallon of ale, and the same quantity of porter, with samples of the materials employed; and the visitor may observe that the colour of the porter arises from the use of a certain quantity of highly-dried or burnt malt, and the flavour of this delicious beverage is due to the same circumstance. Great efforts have been made to suppress the use of these drinks; but the majority of the most eminent medical professors consider that the moderate employment of alcoholic stimuli tends rather, at any rate in large cities, to the preservation of life. Of their immediate application, or of even their use in but slight excess, medical men consider that they are destructive to human life; and, from inquiries we have made, we learn that, notwithstanding the great competition amongst life assurance offices, none will insure the lives of persons who take a little above the average of alcoholic stimuli; and even at the Medical Invalid and Gresham Offices, both of which will assure lives with certain amounts of disease, no drinkard is admitted at any increased premium. This, as an acting opinion of the first medical authorities in Great Britain, is important; and, doubtless, its mention will not be lost upon the public. We cannot find as a universal rule, that the lives of test-takers are impaired; but we are informed that there are some exceptions, that the majority of those who consume their drink to water alone are pale, flabby, and do not exhibit the full standard of strength and health.

Messrs. Bowin and Co. have contributed six bottles of champagne wine manufactured in England from rhubarb stalks. This vegetable production is now much employed as an article of food; but that which is brought to market, forced with straw, is more wholesome than that which is sold at this period of the year. This substance contains a great amount of oxalic acid, and is hence found by many persons to be far less digestible than gooseberries, currants, or other fruits, the acidity of which is due to the citric, tartaric, and malic acids. Mr. Roberts, of Edinburgh, has specimens of home-made wines: these drinks, however, give way to the use of malt liquors in this climate, and are used to a very small extent as compared with beer and porter. A bottle of alcohol with certain excise is exhibited. The excise laws, however, greatly interfere with this branch of manufacture, and if we were working from potatoes on an extensive scale, we might have to pay thousands of pounds of duty annually for spirit which we could not produce. There was a potato distillery erected near Vauxhall turnpike, about fifteen or twenty months ago, by a company of Frenchmen, but they only worked about two months when they became insolvent, in consequence of being charged by the excise with much more spirits than they could possibly make from potato wort.

Vegetable oils are employed in some parts of the world to a considerable extent for food, and even the English use it in their salads. Olive oil is furnished from various countries; but perhaps the most interesting specimen which has been furnished has been supplied from our colony of Adelaide, in South Australia, and at any rate the capacity to grow olives mark a climate which must be much warmer than our own.

Numerous are the articles of food exhibited, they do not nearly include all the varieties of each kind which are employed, nor even is every species of vegetal substance represented which is occasionally eaten. Every cockney schoolboy knows that he can find pig-nuts in Kensington-gardens, immediately outside the Building, and yet this is not furnished. It would indeed have been a curious spectacle to have seen collected under one roof every kind of material used by man for food. As it is, the materials are disconnected and scattered in every part of the Building, and yet they present many features for much attention and careful study.

The necessity for food arises from the law that without change of matter it cannot be assimilated. The various forms which animal corpuscles take, and the manner in which classed together, is called the Science of Life. Vitality is to the animal body what the performance of the engine is to its mechanism. Neither can continue without a constant supply of matter to be changed. Both necessarily infer a continual manifestation of new attractions, and consequently continually exhibit motion. Of life it may be well said—

She dreads an instant pause,  
And lives but while she moves.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE TRANSEPT, LOOKING SOUTH.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. II.

HAVING alluded, in my former glance at the Exhibition in Hyde park, to the beauty of the *laces* collected there from the various Continental states, as well as from the different provinces of our own country, I must now endeavour to justify my eulogium by attempting to describe more minutely a few of the specimens peculiarly worthy of observation, which present themselves there in such abundance. The majority of my readers are doubtless aware of the many fabrics that range themselves under the general appellation of lace by right, no less than of the numerous machine-woven imitations which lay claim to the distinction by courtesy, but which the connoisseur can never be prevailed upon to award them unaccompanied by some qualifying prefix, sufficient to distinguish the copy, however perfect it may be, from the genuine and undoubted original.

Of the real laces that present themselves to our admiration, perhaps the most worthy to be first named are such as are wrought solely and consecutively by hand on the lace-pillow; these are all made of the finest Flemish thread, and are distinguished as *Nicolas*, *Valenciennes*, *Honiton*, and *English*, *Lille* or *Buckingham*, with a variant known as *guipure*, made also by hand with a crochet needle. The white silk lace known as blonde is also wrought in the same way, with the black varieties of Chantilly, *Puy*, and *Grammont*; introducing a few slight distinctions, too minute to need particular observation in this place. Another description, equally attractive to the generality of lace-fanciers, and of no less mercantile value, is that of the well-known and highly-prized Brussels lace, set apart, from its extreme lightness, for full dress, with the beautiful modern invention of Honiton *appliqués*. In these elegant varieties the flowers are made separately on the pillow, and afterwards attached to the groundwork, which (in the finest specimens), though simply consisting of plain lace, is, as being also made by hand on the pillow, equally genuine with the decoration itself; and in this particular forcibly reminding us of those works of the old masters in which the principal figures, only, were painted with their own hands, the subordinate background being filled in by artists less skilled in their profession, or less highly gifted by nature than themselves.

As from time immemorial Holland and its dependencies have been distinguished for the perfection to which their fostering care has raised this beautiful fabric, it seems but a tribute due to give the precedence in every description to the lace manufacturers of Belgium, more especially as they appear in the present day fully prepared to maintain the vantageword earned in times past.

For this superiority many reasons suggest themselves. The Flemings have been for ages noted as the most successful cultivators and dressers of flax; hence, they have held in their own hands exclusively, the raw material for the most finished productions: in distributing this over the whole world, it is not unnatural that they should have chosen (in former times, at least) to reserve for their own use a liberal share of the choicer and best description. A convincing proof of their skill is afforded by the fact, that they are known to have wrought thread of so fine a texture as to exceed in value ten times the price of standard gold. This having been the case in former years, it is difficult to form an idea of the perfection to which they may not have attained.

Before proceeding to notice individually the beautiful examples of lace-work contributed by Belgium, I must be permitted to observe on the lack of courtesy shown by some of the exhibitors in this class, which contrasts rather unfavourably with that of their French compatriots, and even some of their own neighbours in the same department. The spectator is in many instances prevented from approaching by a barrier, placed so far from the glass cases in which the works are displayed, as to lead the uninitiated to believe in the existence of some other reason for their exclusion, apart from the protection of the property. This extreme caution is additionally to be regretted, inasmuch as the specimens displayed would bear the closest inspection. The convenience of the public, therefore, seems to be encroached upon without any adequate reason.

The first article which claims an especial notice at my hands is a pocket-handkerchief, exhibited by Vanderhaegen van Overloop, of Brussels; it is framed like a picture, and may fairly claim to rank as a work of art. The centre is circular, and composed of the finest cambrie; the border surrounding it is lace-work, of a clear, though elaborate design, comprising the initials of her Majesty, with the Royal arms of England; whilst the corners, necessarily deeper than the sides, are enriched with emblematical devices of Commerce, Industry, Shipping, and the Fine Arts. The chief peculiarity, I might say curiously, of this border, consists in the fact that the ornamental pattern and the plain groundwork to which it is attached were both worked by needle at the same time and with the same thread, not being separately wrought, as is usually the case. A little history of this object, with the name of the actual maker, would be of interest to all capable of estimating the patience and ingenuity required for the production of a piece of work so peculiar, if not actually unique. Another fine specimen of a pocket-handkerchief (also worked with a needle by a Miss Roy, of Brussels) claims our admiration; with a lace flounce of Gothic pattern, intermixed with birds and roses. There is also part of a second flounce of still more elegant device, consisting of flowers and interlaced drapery; nor must I omit a singularly beautiful detached spray without background, which would seem a faithful representation of a bunch of flowers just gathered, and transferred, as it were, into a delicate lace on the straw pillow. A very fine example of the genuine Brussels lace is exhibited by A. Delahaye, in a scarf and flounces; several veils and falls of a similar kind are also well worthy of attention. Of the delicate white blonde, the black Grammont, and other varieties of the same school of silk laces, the Messrs. Stoquart display (307) an extensive assortment, adapted to almost every purpose, from shawls and mantillas, to head-dresses and lappets; with some beautiful specimens of appropriate pattern designed for parasols, many of which are displayed to great advantage, ready mounted and fitted for use. I must especially notice a canzon of elaborate design and perfect execution. Perhaps the finest examples of delicate lace are never so well exhibited as in this peculiar form; in flounces, the more showy patterns have a better effect than delicate tracery, which is too often lost in the distance, and in heavy folds of the robe to which it is attached. In veils and lappets, the want of a close background is felt as a disadvantage, and in collars it is difficult to preserve the requisite smoothness. It is, therefore, to the berthe and canezou, that the patient artist is indebted for a perfect display of a *chef-d'œuvre*, inasmuch as form, background, and proximity are a liner favour. M. Duhalion exhibits (314) a case of *Valenciennes* and Brussels trimmings, of various patterns and widths, varying from half an inch to a quarter of a yard. We have been so long accustomed to see the former of these descriptions of laces made with rather a heavy pattern, that we scarcely recognise an old favourite in the lighter adornment of the present specimens; nor are we certain, that, in a lace distinguished for its usefulness and durability, the change is in every respect an improvement.

Solidity seems as much an attribute of *Valenciennes*, as lightness of design is on the filmy groundwork of the Brussels. It is, however, easier, for the taste peculiar to the present day to engrave as many varieties as possible on an ancient stock—*I* cannot but think, to the prejudice of that individuality which forms an agreeable characteristic in specimens even of the lower grades of manufactures. Great credit is, however, due to M. Duhalion for the introduction of laces the width of moderate dress-flounces, of a description hitherto seldom, if ever, made adequately wide to be used for such a purpose. Beautiful specimens of *appliqués* lace are presented (case 318) by Nettelinck, Brussels, in the form of a collar and half shawl; there are also three veils from Florence, interesting as examples of Italian workmanship, which is not often exhibited in this manufacture, rather than as affording anything remarkable in themselves.

Several large and elegant examples of the new kind of lace termed Pompadour merit especial notice: it consists of a white design on a black ground, and is very effective work as slight mourning, though almost too pretty to be entirely devoted to this purpose. In the present instance it is applied to scarfs, shawls, collars, and trimming laces. The productions of M. Roby (331) are distinguished as exhibiting on a large scale specimens of Brussels lace, not often equalled, and never surpassed, even on a small one; a complete dress of this beautiful material, composed of three straight flounces, attached to each other, with headress and ruffles *en suite*, is exhibited on a wax figure, and,

under ordinary circumstances, would almost form an exhibition of itself. Sophie Drefrene (316) contributes several lace collars of remarkable beauty and novel design, in which flowers do not form the principal ornament. A Brussels lace handkerchief, berthe, and headress are all equally effective, though each differing in style. The establishment of St. Joseph, at Verviers, offers many beautiful specimens of almost every variety; those formed of Flanders *guipure* are of peculiar interest, as presenting a reproduction of the old English point in a state of perfection for which we should now look in vain in our own country, and which seems hardly capable of further improvement of this description, a collar and ruffles, the pattern of which somewhat resembles a large scallop shell, cannot fail to attract the eye of the most casual beholder, and to detain that of the connoisseur until she is warned that other attractions yet await her. These are provided by Madame Bousson d'Uylegher, of Bruges, in the form of two splendid flounces, of real and very fine lace, which are advantageously displayed on a sheet of crimson velvet. The collection of *Valenciennes* lace sent by Messrs. Beck, of Courtrai (324), deserves much more detailed description than I can now give; they are second to none, and are far more beautiful than any of the same kind shown in this country previously to the present magnificent display. An exquisite article of Mechlin lace (333), by Miss Van Kiel, cannot be too highly extolled; among the rest are a head-dress, collar, and veil; one lappet, with a pattern of birds, butterflies, and flowers, is left unfinished, with its multitude of bobbins depending from it, to show the superb-like thread of which it is made, and about what may be achieved by the most unpretending machinery when guided by fine and well accomplished in their art. Another exhibitor presents us with a perfect picture, in lace—with alcoves, bridges, figures, flowers, and even birdcages, all so naturally blended together, that no idea of incongruity arises in the mind of the spectator from the variety of objects thus associated. There are also, among these decorations fit for princes, some very pretty specimens of collars and lace made at Bruges, in the schools of industry for the poor.

Before concluding my survey of this department, I must record my admiration of a piece of work intended for *appliqués*, the elegant design of which is an openwork basket filled with flowers of many kinds, beautifully grouped, and formed of the finest Brussels lace; this is disposed on a velvet cushion, and, as in a former instance, a few bobbins remain suspended from it. A handkerchief depicting the British arms, with emblems of Justice and Glory, is exhibited by Van der Kalen, of Brussels (313), the fortunate holder of the only medal awarded for such fabrics by the National Exhibition of Belgium in 1847. It is almost superfluous to say that it is a masterpiece of art; and with this I must absolutely conclude, feeling how very inadequate any description must be to convey an idea of this manufacture, either *engraved* or *en detail*.

Of Spanish lace, a very small assortment is presented to view in the Crystal Palace. This is rather a remarkable fact, when it is remembered how large a quantity must be in general demand in a country where the highest classes still preserve a national costume, the distinguishing feature of which are the lace mantillas for the head, and the richly-flowered shawl drapery of the same material. Of the ancient Spanish point, so liberally introduced in the pictures of the Spanish school of painting, not a single specimen is to be seen. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the Spanish ladies must for this decoration be largely indebted to their French neighbours. Of the few specimens of native manufacture worthy of notice, I may instance a mantilla thickly flowered, but of a pattern by no means remarkable; another of white blonde, and a lace shawl of a light running pattern, with medallions in the corners for the initials or arms of the wearer. A very fine specimen of dark silk lace is exhibited by Fister, of Barcelona, which demands a more detailed description at my hands, from the novel and amusing character of its design. It represents a Spanish grande on horseback, fully accoutred; a sportsman, with his dog and gun; and, finally, a lady riding in state in a palanquin, with animals of every description, both foreign and domestic, surrounding her as a body-guard. Another example, by the same maker, displays a complete landscape *a la Chinoise*, with men, women, and children, employed in the ordinary occupations of life. It includes, also, pagodas and bridges, with their fitting accompaniments of drooping trees, very effective in this fanciful display. We have here ample proof of what might be achieved by the Spaniards in this branch of the art, were there a greater amount of enterprise in the people, and a more fostering care of home manufacture on the part of Government; more especially as the country itself produces in abundance the raw material.

In the French department, having on a former occasion alluded to the novelty of Madame Hubert's lace flowers, I must only further observe, on better authority than my own, that in this respect they bear away the palm from every competitor, although in beauty they are certainly rivalled by a lappet sent by M. Dilecambe, of the Rue de Choiseul, Paris. This elegant specimen is composed of fine gold-coloured blonde, wrought of silk in its natural shade, and ornamented in the making with soft gold thread of texture almost equally fine. The design for this work has been selected with equal taste and propriety, representing ears of wheat and rye; the spikes of the latter extending over the groundwork, whilst the irregular outline of the corn forms the border. This is a very artistic improvement on the old-fashioned scalloped edge, but it will be for the present confined to articles of the most *recherché* description. The next examples to be distinguished are those contributed by M. Lefebvre, of Bayeux, who holds no less than five medals and the cross of the Legion of Honour as trophies of success in his art.

We have here a fine lace hand counterpane, well adapted to throw over the satin quilt, which the Parisian *élégante* is so proud of exhibiting in the *salon chambre à couche*, although like greater persons, she wisely chooses a less elaborate resting-place for actual use. There is likewise a set of lappets of the *exquisite point d'Alemon*, the pattern of which comprises the Royal crown surrounded by a drapery, the initialed folds of which form an irregular border, and present a true example of extreme beauty. A rich point lace scarf and veil are deserving of attention, with a Chantilly mantle of arabesque design, one or two deep lace flounces. These are all can afford space to particularities.

Of white blonde, M. Landron, of Caen (Calvados), may perhaps be considered the best exponent. In his collection (1684) are a mantilla and overall of great beauty: the groundwork is of the fine-cot quality, with the leaves and fruit of the grape vine running over it as a pattern; they are the natural size, and of a quality that may almost be called massive. These are intended for Mexico, where everything ornamental is chosen in a state of heavy magnificence, contrasting forcibly with the lightness most admired in this country. A beautiful *parure* of lace, belonging to the Duchess of Somerset, is exhibited, as being of very fine workmanship; the pattern is very delicate, and seems a revival of the style of decoration that prevailed during the middle ages, when every lady was her own herald, and exhibited on the most insignificant part of her attire, her "Arms and State." It is well worthy to descend as an herald to posterity.

The Foreign lace, which, as presented in the Exhibition, I have endeavoured to describe, though now familiar to every one, has only been general in England for some five and thirty years. Before the peace had made us acquainted with the skill of our Continental neighbours in this branch of manufacture, the higher qualities of English lace were regarded in this country as something not to be surprised; this impression found a strong confirmation in the value at that time attached by the Parisian *élégantes* to the limited supply afforded them through the gallant intrepidity of the Kentish smugglers. Before turning to the examples of this manufacture which may be found in the Crystal Palace, let us take a brief glance at the physiology of English lacemaking. At the period of which I have just been speaking, as indeed is still the case, this employment was entirely in the hands of women and children, and was chiefly pursued in the towns and villages of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. There, children at the age of five years were regularly sent to school to acquire the art. A good mistress would, even in a village, frequently have as many as 60 pupils, who paid her from a penny to threepence a week each, according to their proficiency, and the importance of the work on which their "prentice hands" were engaged. The children soon learned their art, and passed gradually through the ordeal of patterns more and more intricate, until they became thoroughly conversant with the business. The thread of which lace was made came almost exclusively from Holland, and was supplied to the poor manufacturers by a class of traders who occupied themselves with the position of middle-men, between them and the lace merchants, from whom the retail dealers obtained their supplies. These persons were in the habit of visiting the villages about once in every six weeks, and, purchasing all the lace that had then been worked up, deducting from the price just the value of the thread which they left, to be added to the cost of the lace by the period of their next visit. So great was the demand for it at that time, that all which could be made was taken up; and even when lavers were double their present price, the labours of the wife went far to support the family. The lace was generally fabricated in rooms without a fire, the dust of which would have injured its colour, and at stated periods was cut into lengths varying from three to ten or twenty yards. So perfectly acquainted was each buyer with the quantity which could be made in a given time by

each person, that, had the maker sold a few yards off the pillow to oblige the clumsy lady or her visitor from town, the remainder was often thrown back upon her hands as a punishment for seeking another market for her wares. His knowledge, too, of the style of work of his employees was not less accurate, and he would be found able to detect at a glance the workmanship of each person from that of her neighbours. Formerly, every English lady of any pretensions wore caps and collars made exclusively of lace, the consumption of which was, therefore, very considerable; and, as it was regarded as a necessity for every one to possess a certain number of caps that had never been washed, the demand was, of course, constant. At length, however, Nottingham net, though originally sold at about a guinea a yard, was generally introduced; and, alas for the lacemakers, milliners adopted it for caps. Urning's famed imitations then succeeded, diminishing still further the demand for the original fabric. The general peace admitted large consignments of foreign manufacture; the coarse specimens of Valenciennes were soon pronounced more beautiful; the coarse specimens of Irish lace, and it was soon found to be more durable, since, to compete in some measure with foreign rivals and home machinery, an inferior thread was substituted for that of a more expensive description, and the glory of the Buckingham lace departed for ever. My readers must not conclude, however, that its manufacture has by any means ceased; a considerable quantity is still made, some of which has been deemed worthy a place in the Great Exhibition; but this display is by no means large, and it is to the specimens of Honiton lace that the English manufacturer must point when anything like a comparison with the foreign is forced upon her. A handsome piece of Buckingham lace, of considerable width, with 800 bobbins attached to it, some very pretty collars, cuffs, laplets, and neck-ties, the work of Elizabeth Frewen, of Marlow, are presented to our view in the South Central Gallery (No. 170). Mr. Hill, of Olney, has also sent insertions, edging, and flouncing, of excellent quality. An entirely new feature is presented in some specimens of this lace, which appear (297) under the name of Mr. Hurst, of Bedford; the peculiarity consists in the introduction of spun glass in the figure; this design may possibly give a new impetus to this declining branch of home manufacture, for which it is, indeed, highly desirable that a fresh interest should be created.

Of Honiton lace, the exclusive production of England, display is made (also in the South Gallery) by several lace merchants of London, among whom Biddle and Co., of Oxford-street, better known as Heywards, should be distinguished. They exhibit on a large scale the arms of her Majesty, encircled by a wreath of palm branches, with which are entwined the rose, shamrock, and thistle; this is enclosed in a second border of oak leaves, the whole formed of Honiton lace. In the same case is a bridal scarf designed from natural flowers, and including in its pattern the rose, tulip, convolvulus, fuchsia, &c. Four medallions, which compose the centre, offer specimens of the varieties in the manufacture of this lace. A headress, displaying the leaves of the convolvulus without flowers, also a beret and handkerchief of beautiful though indescribable pattern will excite universal admiration. A half-sash, of *guipure*, made at Honiton, the property of Laugher and Cossens, is an elegant instance of this old form of dress, revived in the present day. There are in this department several specimens, in which the Honiton assumes the rich and massive appearance of the antique lace, especially point; many will coincide in my opinion, that this is its most beautiful phase; it is certainly one to which mere description could never do justice. Of Irish laces, the examples that present themselves, though not very numerous, are of such a character as to excite high anticipations of the perfection to which the Limerick, especially, will ultimately be brought; they are now slightly creditable to a country which has so recently adopted this branch of manufacture. Messrs. Forrest, of Dublin, contribute, among various objects a dress, with three bouquets of shaded Limerick lace, which for intrinsic beauty and elegance of effect may vie with similar articles of a much more costly description. I regret that want of space should prevent my doing justice individually to the productions of the sister island, but elegances of a more important and no less interesting character await us, and to them our attention is now due.

My personal investigation of the various descriptions of silks in the Exhibition having commenced in that department of the South Gallery entirely set aside for the productions of the Spitalfields looms, it is to them that I wish now to direct the attention of my readers. A few general words will perhaps be expected of me in regard to the rival merits of the Lyons and British manufactures; to decide on, or even properly discuss their intrinsic value and respective qualities, would require a more intimate acquaintance than I profess with the art of silk manufacture; and, therefore, entirely disclaiming all intention of awarding the palm of merit, I will simply give my own impressions on the subject. Having been frequently informed of the great advantages possessed by the manufacturer of Lyons in his climate and waters (used for the purposes of dyeing), which enable him to produce colours of a brilliancy and perfection unattainable in England, I was fully prepared to see even the best of our British silks excelled in this respect. But, as it turned out, the French department there are certainly some plain satins and *drap de Nantes*, the chief attraction of which consists in their bright and vivid tints, and which are in this respect unequalled, but, as the English exhibitors have in general selected for exhibition fabrics possessing an equal elegance of design as to render them dependent on colour for their beauty, the effect produced by them on my mind was of unmixed admiration. I think that those ladies who have from patriotic feelings systematically forsaken the productions of their country, will be enabled to judge for themselves the last word of admiration.

I will now particularise some of the dresses and materials for dresses which appear most worthy of admiration. It will be difficult, by a written description, to present them in their individuality to the minds of my readers. I will therefore advise them to regard this sketch rather as a guide to the most attractive objects in this maze of wonders, than as a substitute for a personal inspection of their merits. In case No. 1, allotted to the contribution of Mr. Redmayne, of Bond-street, are two very beautiful specimens, in yellow and brown, of moire antique silk, which present rather a novel effect, from the introduction of satin spots; this material, I believe, is properly designated by the name of *gros d'Afrique*, and is manufactured by Temple and Stone, of Spitalfields. Messrs. Robinson exhibit (No. 5) a brocaded silk, the pattern of which seems at present unique, although scarcely likely to remain long so; it is a representation, on a small scale, of course, of the far-famed *Victoria regina*. The flowers and leaves of this beautiful plant are, both in colour and form, very accurately represented, but scarcely show to as much advantage on the white ground here selected as they would be likely to do on one of a darker hue. Case 14 is entirely occupied by Irish poplins, manufactured by Geoghegan, of Dublin, which, I suppose, needless to say, are the best of their class. Some are plain, some watered, and some more antique; the last I must especially commend as far surpassing the other figured ones in beauty. On two silk dresses, contained in glass 16, and exhibited by Mr. Dear, I shall have occasion to dwell longer than I have done on any that have yet passed under review; they are, in my opinion, almost *la belle étoile* of Spitalfields art, and I must recommend them to the attention of all lady visitors to the Exhibition. They are made by Campbell and Harris, and designed by the conjurors of the Spitalfields School of Design, to whose successful progress they bear an eloquent testimony. The pattern in both dresses is the same. It consists of a series of smaller flowers connected with each other, and thus forming elegant stripes. The ground is of ribbed silk, in one instance white, and in the other black, the effect in both being equally beautiful. The material appears to be of the thickest and richest texture, but entirely devoid of that stiff ungiving appearance often presented by silks of *première qualité*, which, although looking as if they could justify the usual encomium and certainly "stand alone," appear also likely to resist every attempt made to impart grace and elegance to their folds. I am informed that a dress of the pattern just described either has been or will be presented to the Queen, whose steady patronage of British manufacturers has so essentially benefited this class of her subjects.

Messrs. Sewell and Co., of Compton House, have sent amongst other objects a very beautiful brocade dress, the ground of which is gold colour and white glass, the pattern various flowers with rich gold colour brocaded leaves. There is also a dress exhibited by Miss Clarke, of Regent-street, which presents a double claim to attention, as being rather a remarkable material, and as having been worn by her Majesty at a levee this season: it is called rainbow enamelled silk, and, indefinitely as this description may be, I sincerely know how to convey a more ample one; the fabric seems principally composed of gold and silver, but with the *verso* are intermingled a variety of distinct colours, in which I presume it derives its name. It is far surpassed in beauty by some dresses in the French department, of a somewhat naïve description, to which I shall presently advert. In case 27 is a silk, the property of Howell and Co., the peculiarity of which is, that it is watered in the loom, or rather that the effect of watering is given by alternation of silk and satin, the narrow stripes of which follow the pattern usually given by the process of watering. On this ground is brocaded a large pattern in green and blue. The *tout ensemble*, though it must be called

handsome, is somewhat too showy to suit the taste of ladies in general. On advancing to the compartment of Tanner and Son (No. 12), we have evidence of their improved position in ladies' costume to which *Pearson's* are now promoted; since here, and elsewhere, we have many varieties of silks, the patterns and width of which prove them to be entirely made exclusively for their manufacture. The one specimen which attracted most attention was a chintz silk, the ground white, but relieved with a perfect pattern of flowers. Amongst the contributions of Messrs. Carter, Vassour, and Dix (No. 50) is a brocade dress, which, as being somewhat of a novelty as well as very pretty, it would be unjust to omit from my list; the ground is dark blue, adorned with a pattern of leaves and tendrils in gold-coloured satin; the designer appears to have been ambitious of producing an effect of more than ordinary excellence; since, not contented with the simple representation of leaves, he has also successfully imitated their shadows; this is done in green de Nantes of a shade rather deeper than that of the prominent leaf. Another division of the same case (35) is entirely devoted to specimens in various colours of shaded silk dresses, appearing under the auspices of Messrs. Marshall and Snugrove. The shading varies from pure white to the deepest crimson, blue, or green, as the case may be, and the gradations are of the greatest delicacy. The number of threads employed in the construction of each shade, or rather shaded stripe, is nearly 2000; these are divided into about 200 tints in the dyeing, and are again intermixed in various proportions throughout as the colouring may require. Some of these silks are without pattern of any kind, and some have been submitted to the process of antique watering, in deference to the prevailing taste of the day: they are all very striking and elegant.

At this compartment in my survey of the Spitalfields silks concludes, but at a short distance from them are contributions of the same description from Manchester, which are well worthy a passing remark. Messrs. Harrup, Taylor, and Pearson have principally devoted their attention to glazed silks, which they exhibit (No. 62) in every imaginable combination of colours. Winkworth and Proctor (63) have sent very handsome broacades. The one with passion flower leaves in yellow and white I thought pre-eminent in beauty. Before quitting finally the British department, I feel bound to observe that there are many dresses to which I have not separately alluded, which may, nevertheless, be equally deserving of admiration with some to which I have devoted a few words; but for this purpose I have principally selected specimens possessing some peculiar characteristic, as my review of them would otherwise have degenerated into a mere catalogue of colours and materials.

In the same gallery, but on the other side of the *Transat*, we shall find displayed the beautiful and rather extensive collection of French silks and velvets. As they appear in some instances to be irregularly numbered, and in others without number at all, it will be useless to attempt taking them in order. I will, therefore, note them down in the succession in which they met my own eye, and would probably be generally viewed.

The first that presents itself is the case of Champagne and Louvier (1143), containing beautiful figured silks; two dresses, pink and green, with scalloped flounces, ornamented with bouquets, are very elegant. There are also brocades of the richest quality, amongst which the most recherche' are a crimson and black, and one with white ground and small palm leaf pattern in blue. We now arrive at those plain satins and gros de Naples to which I have already alluded, claiming for their makers a decided pre-eminence in the art of dyeing; the colours, especially the rose and dark blue, are most brilliant; and, by the care and taste displayed in their arrangement, are shown to the greatest advantage. At a short distance from these is a great variety of black silks, satins, and taftaines, which, although not generally attractive, by no means yield in quality to their more showy companions. At No. 1134 we have rather a curiosity in the form of a portrait, in silk, of the present Pope; the colours are, of course, merely black and white, the object being as close an imitation of engraving as possible: an inscription informs us that it was woven at Lyons, 1848, "a regno di profonda venerazione." The exhibitors of this have another very attractive object in their compartment, one of the most elaborate brocades in the Building: it is a white ground, thickly covered with a pattern of delicate green; part of the front Ureath, however, is woven of a much darker shade of green in imitation of a petticoat, from which the dress is represented as being looped back at intervals by bunches of flowers; the effect is admirably given, and at a distance one would not easily imagine it to be one flat surface. The next compartment we must notice is that of Matheson and Bouvard (No. 1319), which contains a larger and more varied assortment of dresses, furniture silks, and beautiful fabrics of every description, than has been contributed by any other single firm. The first objects which decidedly attracted my attention were a dark blue silk of unusually rich quality, and another of the same description in brown. The pattern is very simple, being merely a satin flower on a ground of *gross des Indes*; but they are in perfect taste, and seem designed to last a lifetime. In this change-loving age, however, I know not if this durability even in a dress be considered an advantage. Handsome as are the materials I have just described, they completely sink into insignificance when compared with some *moires antiques* shot with gold and silver, which will stand up to a few steps on our onward journey. Of these dresses the most magnificent we saw, are four specimens in different colours—white, yellow, pink, and green; the last is shot with silver, and forms the most beautiful material conceivable for Court or full dress. Matheson and Bouvard have also an example of silk portraits, and exhibition on the Queen, woven by the Jacquard loom, in the construction of which 40,000 cards were employed. The *chef d'œuvre*, however, of this peculiar branch of art is a portrait exhibited by Polton and Bramhead (1492), which includes her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and is really a pleasing and successful representation. It occupied seven draughtsmen for thirty weeks, required 14,000 cards, and a loom of three large and one small Jacquard machine, the expense of which alone was 5000 francs; only three specimens can be completed in a week, two weavers being employed, who relieve each other every two hours, and a master constantly present to superintend their operations. It is certainly a curiosity; yet I think many will agree with me in desiring that the labour, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon it had been devoted to some object of greater utility even for ornamental purposes, since the utmost praise that could be awarded would only be to compare it with a very inferior engraving.

I must not forget that some portion of my space and attention is due to the velvets, and it is in the Lyons department amongst the silks recently examined, that we should look for some of the finest description. I must, however, confess, that with the plain velvets I was slightly disappointed. This may have been owing to the disadvantage under which they are viewed, as, with scarcely an exception, the space devoted to them is inadequate for the purpose of their effective display. The largest assortment is that of Girard (1248), which includes every variety of colour; but decidedly the most attractive collection consists of figured specimens, exhibited (1663) by E. D. Miller. These are all beautiful when examined; but there is one variety, the ground of which is rich white satin, adorned with a raised oak-leaf in white velvet, which could not fail to attract the attention of every beholder; they are even until I intend for writing, being too massive for the purposes of ladies' costume, and thus, but for a peasant's excellence, would scarcely have come with in the province of taste. It is on the department of Sardinia, situated on the ground-floor at the eastern end of the Building, that we must now proceed in search of the finest quality of velvets, as well as of the greatest novelties in their construction. This consists in the introduction of a Venetian imitation of white lace, the rows of which running lengthwise are woven in silk on the velvet, the exhibitor of these exquisite material is J. Gladot and Co., of Tunis and Genoa. The colours selected are blue, black, and brown, the lace pattern with which they are adorned also varies slightly; for the blue a light blue border pattern is chosen, the effect of which is very elegant; for the blues and brown one of a somewhat heavier description, resembling Homans' point. There can be but one opinion as to the unrivalled beauty of these dresses; and, as individual taste may be concealed in their details, there is little doubt that they will be eagerly adopted by ladies who study a certain elegance in their attire.

In conclusion, I may, perhaps, be admitted to observe, that, although I have confined my attention exclusively to what is in the present display, we are so accustomed to see, when in the present exhibition, numerous specimens of new and interesting interests, which leave their own particular claims. It is, however, to their comparative merits and attractions, that I can only say, with an *Honoré*, *tant que*

*Yous et les autres, c'est la force,*  
*Qui pouroit égaler nos yeux,*  
*Mais le plus court n'y a droit,*  
*Yous connaissez le plus.*

*What are ye, when the moon shall rise?*

In my next paper, I propose to notice a greater variety of objects interesting to ladies; but, as silk and lace form so considerable a part of the attire of my countrywomen, it seemed due to them, no less than to the subjects, to devote a proportionate space to their description.

## HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

### (FOURTH NOTICE.)

The first object which struck me on the fifth table was R. Webster's Continuous Remontoire Clock, which is constructed to show a new principle of continuous remontoire. It may be well to remind our readers that a remontoire is a movement by which the impulse is given to the escapement by means of a small separate weight or spring, independent of the force of the train wound or lifted up by the maintaining force at every beat, or given number of beats, of the pendulum, so that the inequalities of the force of the train do not affect the impulse on the pendulum. Some of the train remontoires hitherto constructed have caused considerable friction on the 'scape wheel arbor, and have been wound up every twenty or thirty seconds; so that, whether a spiral spring or weight has been used, the power applied to the escapement has varied during the interval between one winding up and another. In the present instance, this defect has been overcome by winding up the weight or spring at every vibration of the pendulum by means of magnetism, which also prevents the objectionable friction on the 'scape wheel arbor. The above remarks apply to train remontoires, in contradistinction to remontoire escapements. There are several means by which this new principle is applicable. In the present instance magnetic repulsion acts in the plane of the pendulum's vibration. Two escapements are used—the one to give impulse to the pendulum in the ordinary manner, and the other to wind up the spring or weight attached to the 'scape wheel arbor. The impulse escapement is an ordinary dead beat, the remontoire escapement is a pin wheel. A magnet is attached to the pendulum, a short distance from the point of suspension, and a second magnet is also fixed to the pallets of the pin wheel escapement. The action of this contrivance may be thus described:—When the pendulum vibrates, either to the right or to the left, one of the poles of the magnet on the pendulum approaches one of the poles of the magnet on the pallets; and, as the north pole of the one is opposite to the north pole of the other, repulsion takes place and allows one tooth of the pin wheel to escape; thus the maintaining force is applied to wind up the remontoire, which has been unbound to the same extent during the same period.

112. J. Radford, of Cheltenham, exhibits a design for a geographical clock, watch, or chronometer.

41. F. Walter contributes a clock of new design, on the face of which are painted extracts from the Holy Scriptures.

57. In addition to the chronometers, watches, &c. exhibited by Mr. Charles Frodsham, of the Strand, there is an astronomical clock, on bracket, in carved case; also a regulator, the minute-hand central, the seconds-hand and hour hand respectively excentric; the hours are marked to 24.

Mr. G. F. Hall exhibits his astronomical and meteorological regulator, with micrometer adjustment for temperature.

Robert Rockwell and Co., of Liverpool, exhibit a fine display of clocks and watches, in addition to 24 ladies' and gentlemen's watches, in gold cases. We find on one side of the case:—1. The model of a skeleton clock, with double pin escapement and gridiron pendulum. 2. A similar clock, but with dead seconds escapement. 3. A small portable clock.

4. Model of a skeleton clock, with dead seconds escapement and glass pendulum. 5. A large model of a watch, with glass face, to show the works; this has a chronometer escapement. 6. A similar model, but with verge escapement. On the other side of the case are:—1. A handsome portable clock. 2. Model of a skeleton clock, with Graham escapement. 3. A similar model, but with pin escapement and mercury pendulum. 4. A large model of a watch, with duplex escapement. 5. A similar model, but with horizontal escapement. On the east side of the same case is a large skeleton clock, which strikes on eight bells, and spiral resonant spring; a quarter clock, with recoil escapement; a chronometer; a large model of a watch, with detached lever escapement; a large model watch, with glass face, having double balance-wheel escapement; a chronometer movement; two small skeleton clock cases, one with the two-pin escapement, the other with anchor escapement; also two other large model watches, one with verge escapement, the other with double wheel chronometer escapement. Altogether forming a series of beautiful examples of horological work as executed by these spirited Liverpool exhibitors at the *World's Fair*.

109. Small square clock, in glass case, by A. Gerard, of Aberdeen.

George Taylor, of Wolverhampton, exhibits his Perpetual Self-correcting date clock, the day of the month, the month, and the day of the week are all shown in recessed openings under the dial.

94. For cheapness of production, Thomas Bouton, of Coventry, exhibits eight plain silver watches; the prices, however, are not indicated, so that we cannot form an opinion as to how far Mr. Bouton has succeeded in his object.

67. A small old skeleton clock is contributed by E. J. MacDowell, of 12, Dorset-place, Pall-mall East.

57. J. H. Alts, of Bristol, contributes a large ornamental bronzed clock, with central minute-hand, the hours and seconds excentric. That arrangement is now very common; but, for actual utility, we far prefer the second-hand to be central.

An ordinary-looking clock, with self-regulating barometer attached, is contributed by Messrs. Bryson, of Edinburgh.

93. J. Bresell, of Birmingham, exhibits a one-month clock. In addition to the ordinary dial, it has an almanac attached, and is self-regulating, so far as the regular months are concerned, and also the extra day in leap years.

92. John Blaylock, of Carlisle, contributes his improved mode of self-regulating the supply of gas to illuminated clock-dials, daily increasing or decreasing the sectional area of the cock for the supply, according to the season of the year; the only attention required being on the longest and shortest days, at which times it is necessary to reverse the action of the machine.

75. Price, of New Bond-street, whose pedometers are now so well known, exhibits, in his own case, sixteen different clocks of various designs, some of which are in elegant cases, while others are known as "improvisé" for carriages.

J. Drury contributes a plain round dial, without any pretensions to much novelty.

100. Skeleton clocks are in great vogue at the present time, as is evident from the large number contributed by so many of the British and French exhibitors. Two of these are added by Dell Brothers, of Bristol, who also exhibit two glass dial-clocks on pedestals, similar in appearance to those from Prussia already mentioned; a pendulum clock completing their assortment.

105. An old-fashioned octagon-faced clock, with three-quarter columns and pedestal.

96. Here is another instance of working men spending much of their time on hand-sewn money in order to contribute some specimens of their skill to the Great Exhibition. On looking at the table set out for the display of their inventions, at the back of south-large turret-clock, it will be observed that several are in an unfinished state, and set to relate, one of the brothers, Henry Maple, a very neat, and hand-working man, formerly in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, who had been engaged day and night to complete his production in time for the opening of the Monster show, became insane about the beginning of May. The articles completed by D. M. Maple are an improved lever escapement, a small skeleton clock, a marine time-keeper, and a small clock in black case.

109. In addition to Mr. Hibert's "Alpha" clock, exhibited in the West Gallery, this gentleman has also contributed to the Exhibition six other inventions in the Horological department. There are the dead centre seconds lever watch, the "Recorder," the normal clock; the synchro-nometer; the wheel watch; and the dial, 75 ft. for setting the pallet-wheels of watches and chronometers. 1. st. One dead centre seconds lever watch, its train and timer for the synchro-nometer, the effect of the change of train, i.e., in the latter, of the striking of the detent, the effect being that the pin-wheel after a long pull, called the banking, does not interfere with the correct pin-vane of the watch, whilst it has a pin-vane, as in the nature of a force train of 1440. 2. Second, the "Rec'd" of 75' watch, having a gang-barrel, lever-escapement, and chronometer beats seconds with a train of 11,000. The "recording" of this watch is performed with him for minutes and seconds, which are put into or out of action by pressing simply the pusher into the pendent. As the impulses are given to the balance, before the unlocking of the train takes place (as in the centre seconds watch), the accuracy of the time-keeping of the watch is not affected by the recorder being in ac-

tion. Third, the normal drill is adapted for drilling all the pivot, screw, and steady pin-holes in the frame plates of watches, chronometers, and small clocks, with much greater despatch and accuracy than is done by the present mode. A boy of fifteen years of age may, by this machine, drill any number of watch-frame plates so precisely alike, that the parts fit one of the frames will fit all or any of the others. This is doubtless a great and valuable addition to clock and watchmaker's tools. Fourth, the model of a synchronous-tension tool, that, by the application of pneumatics, a clock may be made to indicate simultaneously the time of day on dials in various places at a distance from each other. Fifth, the use of the wheel sector is to ascertain with great accuracy the external and pitch-line diameters of wheels and pinions of any pitch and number of teeth respectively. The inventions we have described as above are all patented by Mr. Roberts. Finally, this same gentleman exhibits a decimal gauge for sizing the pillar plates of watches and chronometers. The increments on this gauge are one-tenth of an inch each, and correspond with the scales on the ironical drilling machine, one of which is adapted for a five-inch standard plate for watches, the other for a six-inch plate for chronometers.

139. Mr. Villanyi contributes the model of a powerful pendulum for turret clocks, half the size of the original, having a very firm support, and without spring or crutch, a very small amount of friction, and, consequently, little variation in force.

## ENGLISH BOOKBINDING.

In our previous notice of this art we considered what we considered the affecting of English bookbinders; let us now see what we can say in their praise.

Rennant and Edmonds, among many excellent examples of publishers' binding, send a "H. C.," sweetly bound in white vellum, with ornamentation of a fine classical character, and "Grubb's 'Noctis,'" in olive-coloured morocco, decorated with a pleasing combination of lines. We like Meares, Barritt and Co.'s small Prayer-book better than their large Bibles. John Wright sends the best specimens of laid work on vellum, "Das Nibelungen Lied," in gold, and orange, and purple lines give a rich and pleasing effect, and the design is excellent. We like also his large book, "Low's Domestic Animals," well covered with gold and effectively treated; the "Tooling" is as good as it can be. Among Mr. Maccome's collection we admire the workmanship of the "Book of Job." Bible: it has a large gilt metal slide let into the morocco, so as to be perfectly tight; this is a novelty, and quite noteworthy. We admire the idea and execution of the work more than the design of the ornament, which is scarcely suitable to a Bible. The same may be said of his classically-bound Bible, which otherwise is a good example of workmanship. Evans' copy of Mr. Willmette's book-cover (from Shaw's work) deserves much credit; the pattern is coloured and enameled, as it were, on white leather; it is carefully done, and the effect is very good; we may also praise the inside lining, which is appropriate in style and well executed. We like, too, the appearance of the album in white vellum, ornamented with roses; of its class it is a pleasing specimen. Batten, of Clapham, sends a "Shakespeare," in white vellum, ornamented with red and light-green; "Moore's Irish Melodies," in morocco, richly laid, and a large volume well covered in gold, all of which we think highly of.

Orr and Co. have a nicely ornamented copy of the "Gallery of Nature," and also exhibit the cover of "Chamber's Papers for the People," which, of its class, is the best book-cover we know. It bears evidence of being designed by that clever ornamentalist, Mr. Owen Jones. Jonah Westley's best books are "Spenser's Works," in white vellum, with lines of red and blue, making a delicate and pleasing pattern, and a quarto Prayer-book in brown morocco, with a very good inside lining. We like much the broad side border stamped in gold on white card-board.

Bains and Goodman, of Bath, send a copy of their "British Grasses," bound in red morocco, inlaid with white vellum, and elaborately decorated.

Lighthill, of Brewer street, contribute a large variety of books in every stage of bookbinding. They have engaged an artist, "Luke Lumier," to superintend the ornamental department of their business, and we find traces of his hand in all the best specimens: these to our mind are "Moore's Irish Melodies," in green morocco, with a "sharrock" diaper; "Horatius," and "Macaulay's Lay of Ancient Rome," with good classical ornaments well applied; "Beattie's Works," in a dispered morocco; and the "The Pilgrim's Progress"; "Milton" and "Thomson's Seasons," bound in calf, with pleasant-looking artistic designs painted on them by Luke Lumier.

Mrs. C. Lewis exhibits a good Grolier pattern on the "Sheriff of Lanark," and we like the simple treatment of the "Bibliotheca Heidelberg."

Hayday's best specimens are the "Rules of the Walton and Cotton Club," in green morocco, laid and richly gilt; "Legenda Catholica," with an excellent decorated pattern; two little red volumes with broad gold borders, most accurately worked, and the gilt enameled metal binding of "Choice Examples."

Lighthill and Son exhibit many good designs for publishers' work. The "Boy's own Book" and "Evangeline" are cleverly treated; and we like "Christmas with the Poets" and the "Book of Hours." We have already recommended Mr. Tarrant's single specimen, "Sir T. Lawrence's Works."

Carey, of Fleet-street, sends a quarto and a thick two volumes in brown morocco, extremely well treated in blind-tool; his tree-marbled calf-work are excellent.

Mr. Budden, of Cambridge, shews a Bible well ornamented, and an album in white morocco, inlaid with coloured feathers in a good, bold design. This work is extremely well executed. Let us not omit to praise the inside lining of white vellum, sweetly decorated with lines of colour, it looks extremely rich and pleasing.

Macrae, of Glasgow, has bound "Milton's Poems" very nicely in olive-coloured marquetry.

A Bible, by N. Sanford, is too elaborate to be passed without mention. Haines has two or three well-bound books; the ornament on "Illustrations of Walton" is pleasing and well executed; that on the large "National Gallery" is rich looking, but not quite accurate.

Mr. Riviere's four volumes we commend in our previous notice, and Mrs. Bony's display of cloth-work.

The best book binds in Messrs. Westley's case are "Niwesch and Perspolis," "Ruskin's Stones of Venice," "The Town," and "Wordsworth's Poems" in white morocco, richly tooled. We feel quite sorry to see such excellent labour so misapplied on their large Bibles.

The display of Russia ledgers and account books of all sorts is very excellent.

## MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

The display of manufacturing machines and tools included in Class 6 is situated on the east side of the second-class room in the picture-room, and immediately on the north side of the second-class room in the other room. The first, and probably the most important, is the "Self-acting Wire-cutting Machine," Pat. 1837, by Mr. Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, of Manchester. It is a large circular frame, 10 ft. in diameter, and contains a complete series of them beautiful wire-drawings. Having 11 holes, as also their planing, setting, drawing, drawing-saws, cutting, cutting, planing, and shearing machines respectively. All of these machines may be seen daily in use in the picture-room. Next to the machine for Messrs. Whitworth, set by with a very heavy cast-iron vice to understand the actions of the different tools.

The second tool is the "Self-acting Surface-shaping Machine," Pat. 1837, by Mr. Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, of Manchester. It is a large circular frame, 10 ft. in diameter, and contains a pair of eccentric wheels which, by the action of the tools, effect a more uniform motion when in action than that in such machines.

The fourth manufacturing machine is Messrs. Price, Davis, and Madeley's. It is one used for drilling in metal, 10 ft. by 10 ft. diameter. It is provided with a rotating mandrel; the pressure being regulated either by a friction-brake of improved form, or by the operator himself.

Finally, Messrs. Shepherd, Hill, and Spink contribute a self-acting lathe and screw-cutting apparatus, self-acting surface motion, and improved cross-feeding motion. It will be seen, on examining these various machines, that the great difference between them is the superior finish by which each set of machines is distinguished from another.



THE SHILLING DAY.—GOING TO THE EXHIBITION.

## FIVE SHILLING DAYS AND ONE SHILLING DAYS.

The day of the great folks, and the day of the little folks—the day of the peach-coloured *visées* and the gaudy *mousselines de laine*, and the day of the cotton prints and the handkerchiefs at 1s. 1½d.—the day of the shiny boots, and the day of the auncie jacks with hob-nails—the day of the newest paletot, and the day of the most primitive smock-frock—the day of vanilles, ices, and wafers, and the day of lunches of crust and lumps of meat and liquid refreshments in small bottles—the day of languid lounging and chatting, and the day of resolute examining and frank amazement—the day of the West-End of London, and the day of all the other ends of the earth—the five shilling day in fact, and the one shilling day, come—pass each before us, with your votaries; exhibit each your phenomena and your usages; introduce us each to your train of company; tell us, each, your comparative value; read us, each,

your separate lesson: for you have and you present, each of you—crown day and twelvepenny day—your distinct train of appendages and characteristics. Sunday in the world is not more unlike Saturday, than Saturday in the Exhibition is unlike Monday. On one day, society—on the other, the world. On the one day, the Nave crowded in such fashion as opera corridors and Belgravian saloons are crowded, and the aisles and galleries empty. On the other day, the aisles and galleries crowded, and the Nave a thoroughfare—a street—swarming, bustling, pushing with loud voices and brusque movements; and people who have sharp elbows, and can use them, and who push along as in Fleet-street or in Cheapside, intent upon going somewhere, determination in their muscles and purpose in their eyes—the energetic business-like march of this energetic business-like nation.

And first—as they have had their earlier intings in the great game of the Exhibition—we take the five-shillings. On Saturday St. James

fairly ousts St. Giles; the latter worthy, but unfashionable saint, taking, however, ample revenge on at least four other days of the week. As becomes his gentility, St. James, upon his particular morning, gets up late, and ringing for his valet, looks over the morning packet of cards and letters, announcing “at home” and, in the vernacular, “dancing teas,” when, after profoundly meditating on how he intends to “employ each shining hour”—whether he will lounge away the day in the Club or the sweet shady side of Pall-mall, or whether he has any pasteboards to leave, or whether he shall fly from the gauds of the world, which are vanity, and solace himself, with a quiet stroll through country elms branching over the greensward, winding up with a dinner at the Toy or the Star and Garter, which is also vanity, but never mind that the brilliant idea perhaps strikes him that he will order out his cab, or saunter across the Park, and while away the hours in the “Palace”; as he imagines so does he act. Loungingly and listlessly does he mark



THE SHILLING DAY.—EXTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION.



AGRICULTURISTS AT THE EXHIBITION.

that singularly tall flagstaff, with that very small flag—large pocket-handkerchief size—which graces or does not grace the southern summit of the Transept. Loungingly and listlessly does he saunter across the magic threshold, and leave behind him the treasure of his autograph in a beautifully gentlemanly scrrawl, backed by a high-life flourish or an aristocratic blot; and then, gazing around with a calm grace of patronising dignity, and an expression indicating that, "by Jove, the thing is very well in its way," he silently loses himself in the lightly rustling, and gaily but lowly talking throng of promenaders. No eagerness, mark you; no flutter of curiosity; no immediate plunge into one of the departments, irresistibly seduced by malachite, or statues with lace on their faces, or beds which look like young cathedrals. Why, he has seen all these things before. He has not missed a single day, from that on which her Majesty walked forwards and the Lord Chamberlain walked backwards from England to Canton,

and from Canton to New York, until, of course, until the irruption of the shillingers broke into what were becoming his daily habits, and for a space turned him out. Do not let us lose him, however. Mark how the Saint, in his light paletot and glazed boots, saunters observingly through the perfumed throng. He has already nodded to a score of people, and said, "How do? Fine day," to a dozen. Then he strays from party to party of the gayest lady-birds under the glass. He loses himself in the accustomed ocean of small talk about balls and parties and concerts and operas, and all the *piqueante* scandal and all the stale gossip of the great world. He wonders what they are going to do with the Building; he wonders whether they will let people ride in it. He don't suppose they'll stand drags. He wonders if they'll keep the organs in, and the Crystal Fountain. He wonders where that sparrow is, that they say is in the Exhibition. He wonders whether any new things have come in since last Saturday. He understands that So-and-So has

purchased so and so, and that Thingamy has given an order for a duplicate of what's its name. He wishes they had made the Building all arched, like the Transept. He'd have done it, if he had had anything to do in the matter. He finds it very hot; but believes they say it is hotter in the gallery; and wonders why Mr. Paxton don't find some means of cooling the air, icing the fountains, or driving a cold blast through the organs, or something of that sort. Now and then, with a couple of ladies on his arm, he may saunter carelessly into France or Austria, to see the prettinesses of furniture and decoration. Lady Jane wants to look at a candelabrum for the dining-room in Park-lane, or the Hon. Mrs de Smythe, wishes to secure a glittering piece of marqueterie for the drawing-room in Belgravia or Tyburnia. In some cases, the jewellery has still lingering charms. The nose of the unhappy Koh-i-noor has been dreadfully put out of joint; but there are Hope diamonds and black diamonds, and marvellous emeralds and amethysts, which still reflect in



THE FIVE SHILLING DAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

their precious depths the translucent eyes which sparkle over them. Or does he—does musing St. James entertain a country family "up to the Exhibition" and make it his business and wonderland at all around them, then perhaps he good-naturedly unbends, and for some brief space becomes pilot and Cicerone. He points out the geographical localities in which he is notably aided by the placards, and knows were the French Room, the Gobelin, tapestry room, and the Austrian furniture room where the young cathedral is, and the Medieval court, in which, if, as is possible, he is affected with the moral and mental tinge which was once young-Englandism, he discourses with tolerable learning of ecclesiastology, of vestments and stoles, screens and fonts, and becomes in his discourse highly picturesque and medieval, to the great bewilderment of the country family, who don't in the least understand the difference between the early English and the Jacobean styles, and wonder whether the *Renaissance* is anything to eat. And talking, by the by, of eating, or rather that gastronome apology for eating which is provoked by lies and wafers, St. James and his kindred five shillings much affect the refreshment departments, where they lounge upon the softest benches get-at-table, and turn their stomachs into arctic regions, with small strawberry and lemon icebergs; or make the climate milder with floods of coffee more, or less sublimated by the chicory beloved of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And so the day wears on. Nobody looks at anything in particular—unless it be somebody else. Ladies sit by the steam-engines alone, but critics ladies' bonnets. Pretty things in handy places come in for laudable praise. People ask whether they will meet other people at balls and operas in the evening. People point other people out. Here and there a single lady and gentleman wander coolly down love alleys of broad cloth, or streets of glittering guns and pistols—not however criticising the excellence of either. The sitters in the Bath chairs are almost the only active inspectors. Round and round they go, passing by perspiring Frenchmen, and eagerly making the most of their limited time. They do not like to brave the grand crush, but wander in aisles and compartments, and continually pull up to gaze and admire. Meanwhile the grand crowd still ebbs and flows and circles round the fountains and the statues and the orgies. Look at it from the gallery. What a glancing bed of perpetually-flowers—pink and roses, and lilies and espartines—all a-blown, all a-growing, and what is stranger still, all a-moving, all a-fluctuating higher and thither in eddies and streams and counter-streams—a ka'nt' w'ole panoply of brightness and tints shifting and blending and intermingling like living soft silk—the congregated essence of a half score thousand male and female St. James's.

But now for the Shillingers. Now for sturdy St. Giles—whether from the town or country, whether the brudge Hyde Park-wise from the backwoods of Hæcœn, or the savaged prairies of Walworth; or whether he comes smoke-flecked and hob-nail'd from the agricultural districts; or whether a club and a steam train have ditched him for a day from his power-mate at Manchester, or his long frame at Nottingham. On his grindstones at Shiffield, or his willow at Bruntingham. Up sturdy St. Giles, and see the work of men's hands—see what the toilers and the schemers can do, and give each the credit, first and last, which belongs to him. And St. Giles, whether agriculturist or manufacturer—whether fresh from country hedgerow, or frosty from City lane—call up Mrs. St. Giles, and all the little St. Giles', not even forgetting the St. Giles in arms, who will alarm the whole parish if he be left alone and who happily does not count at the shilling turnpike. Up with you early for the train perhaps, early for the walk, all in a flutter at the brave things before you. Don Sunday clothes, the cleanest smock-frock, the most resplendent velvetine, the palest corduroys, or, it may well be, the decent broadcloth coat not *distinguishing* perhaps in what St. James would call the "tone"—but a proper garment, significant of self-respect and industry. And Mrs. St. Giles—thanks to the machinery which you are going to see—you have been able at moderate cost to dress Sarah Jane and Mary Anne out as brightly and as flauntingly, if not as richly, as ever a Lady Arabella or a Lady Blanche of them all. To be sure, cottons from smoky Manchester print-works are not silks from LyonsJacquards; and it must be confessed that there is a geographic as well as an industrial distance between Paisley and the Vale of Cashmere. Never mind; Coventry has sent its cheapest ribbons, and Nottingham its most economic stripes of lace; and you will play no bad part in the coarser but not the dingier flower-bed. And dinner—don't forget that. Cut the bunches of meat, and the bunches of bread—no Vauxhall sandwiches are these; and pack the sausages, or the bit of cold pie, or the slices of cold pudding; in that greasy newspaper; and stuff the bundle into the handkerchief, or the basket, and away.

St. Giles is waiting at the doors long before the opening chime of ten has rung. He is there with his friends and his household—bundle in hand and shilling in hand; through the glass he catches dubious glimpses of fairy-land. Mrs. St. Giles is surely crowded upon; and "squeezed" to an inch of her life, and the small St. Giles' go lost between tall people's legs. No matter. No one grumbles. Every one anticipates. Every one stands on his tiptoe—mental and material—until chime goes the magic hour, down fall the barriers, round rush the thrushes, and the congregation of St. Giles', masculine, feminine, and containing the babies, neuter, stand aghast and wondering in Industrial Faïence. First, what a time of sheer pure vacant bewilderment! St. Giles has never heard the phrase *embargo des richesses*, but without knowing it, he feels its meaning—where to begin, what to look at first, what to look at most, what to look at the closest. He straggles mechanically into the Transept. The eastern sun is flashing through the long avenues of glittering industry and art, over sparkling jewellery and god-like statuary, and every trophy and every triumph of metal and stone, of wood and cloth; trophies and triumphs of the beautiful and the useful, the cunning brain and the nimble fingers; and poor St. Giles stands petrified in the midst of elaborated chaos. Then, possibly, he beholds himself of his own trade, and begins to wonder how it is represented. Graciously the smock-frocks draw off, and fit, like dingy ghosts, among pulsive and bold crusaders. The mechanic, in a white, tight-sit jacket, flies to the machinery in motion, like a needle to a loadstone. Weavers sit and cloth, and out instinctively the robes fitted in by Lyons and Spitalfields, by Yorkshire, the West of England, and the Zollverein. Workers in wood and iron, and stone, and in stone, so long as every man confines himself to the examination of the "anglais" industry he understands, there is far more sound criticism during about the shillingers than the five shillingers. A real appreciation, and far more knowing remark. But Mrs. St. Giles has no notion of undressing away her hours on pulvilliens or steam-engines, on broadcloths, or figured silks, or the house-familiar handicraft of stone, or wood and iron. As she rightly remarks, there is much to be seen and not much time to see it in. Then it is begin the real tug of war—here comes the grand battle between the hours and eight-seventy. Backwards and forwards, from compartment to compartment, and aisle to aisle up the gallery, down that; leaving a miraculous vision of dainty crystal for an extraordinary spectacle of gleaming pot-tery, hanging, oh how charmed and delighted, for many a rapt half-hour, over the pianofortes, and listening to those surprising musicians playing polkas and schottisches; breaking out into perfect fits of exultation at the gleam of the jewellery and the craft of the silversmith, rushing, as a sudden thought strikes them, compulsively to the Koblé-noir, staring their very eyes out in the Indian tent; halfily able to speak before the oriental grandeur of howdahs and palanquins, and jewelled fans made of birds of paradise tails, in a flutter of delighted admiration all through France; getting the purgent sniff down their throats in Portugal; staring wondrously, their dormant sense of the beautiful half-awakened by the tapestries and the vases, in the Sevres and Gobelin rooms; regarding with puzzled bewilderment the Bacchantes and the Greek slaves; Indeed Mrs. St. Giles has her doubts on these subjects, and properly and stoutly insists upon the laces, and the silks, and the ribbons instead. Upon which, soon after they have rushed faintly upstairs—for Mr. St. Giles has already remarked, if he comes from the agricultural districts that it is "main hard work, sure-ly" or, if from the metropolis, "as how it's jolly hard work, and no mistake"—some one drops a dry hint about the dinner, which St. Giles knows is the only thing which can leave the ghost of a chance of unfeeling Mrs. St. Giles from the Valenciennes, the Boniton, and the Mechin.

Dinner, then, in all manner of quiet holes, and nooks and corners. A great untiring of handkerchiefs as distribution of viands, and strange whiffs of rum and gin, borne up a wandering zephyr. "Your strawberry lees and cream," says St. Giles contemptuously, giving another deadly bite to the Brodbidging sandwich. Amusing to St. James, what would you give for an appetite like that? Nay, Lady Blanche, don't turn up that expostion advised—that the expression—no, because that hearty, wholesome dame did smack her lips so vigorously after the stout out of the stone bottle; or because that thin little pinched woman, who looks as if she had all her blood sucked out of her by leeches, modestly turning round to that tapistry or under the leg of the beauftet, applies an unburnt phial to her mouth. Eat and drink, good folks all, refresh yourselves for the sight-seeing pic-

ture. Plenty to gaze at yet before you—miles of galleries and avenues to walk through; and remember, there is young St. Giles—the dog is no light weight up and down those side aisle stairs.

After dinner, and the scene is busier still. Humble, earnest, curious people are yet poring in continued streams from every turnstile. Groups of girls go giggling along together, and are only brought back to a lauring gravity by the sight of fine clothes. Boys whistle to their comrades like so many Roderich Dhus: young gentlemen in the gallery "hallo," or, as they pronounce it, "holle;" to young gentlemen in the Nave; juvenile St. Giles, crying bitterly in consequence of having been lost, are taken to the station by benevolent policemen, who don't like being made dry nurses, and would rather have a tife any day in the week; charity schools walk in drab-coloured processions through the aisles; the organs are blocked up like whalers in the ice; and people who have bought catalogues, find them about as useful as a dolphin-world abox of Lucifer matches. Then hurrying in hot haste from nation to nation, and department to department—perspiring and somewhat cross—go the good folks who have sworn, ay, and kept their oaths, to make the best use of their time. How they cram themselves with sights! how they are ready to burst with wonder; how their eyes are dazzling and their heads are aching, and how all night long the Crystal Palace will be swimming and whirling around them. Again, we have the groups collected around the Crystal Fountain, everybody waiting for somebody else—everybody looking for somebody else—separated families coming together—the occupants of excursion trains being mustered—greetings passing between townsman or village men who have not met since morning; and then the hour of greatest crush and pressure being over, St. James—upon his horse from Rotten Row, or in his cab from the neighbouring drive, sees St. Giles pour out by the thousand, and says to himself, "What a monstrous lot of people! What a crowd it must have been inside! and how pleased they look—quite cheerful!" Well as much the better. I remember I used to laugh at the notion of the Crystal Palace, and say it was a regular do. But I never was more out in my life; and I think it manly to confess it!

A. B. R.

#### ARMSTRONG'S HYDRAULIC HOISTING MACHINERY.

The pressure of water as a motive power had not been sufficiently developed until Mr. W. G. Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, succeeded in applying, for various mechanical purposes, this important natural element. Among the striking objects which catch the eye of the visitor when entering the Machinery in Motion department in the Exhibition, by the doorway, nearly opposite to the great hydraulic press, are working models of Mr. W. G. Armstrong's Hydraulic Hoisting Machines: the principles illustrated by which are, first, "*the transmission of power*" from a steam-engine to distant points, by means of water conveyed in pipes at a high pressure; and, secondly, "*the accumulation of power*" by the intervention of a reservoir, which enables the continuous action of a small steam-engine to meet momentary demands of power greatly exceeding its direct capability. The substitution of steam power for manual labour in docks, for the purpose of discharging ships, hoisting goods into warehouses, and opening and shutting lock-gates, sluices, and swing bridges, is an object much to be desired, but difficult of attainment by ordinary means. To effect these purposes by the direct application of a multiplicity of steam-engines scattered over the premises would involve an amount of complication and encumbrance which would be quite inadmissible; and to transmit the required power by the common expedient of shafting, is not only attended with much mechanical difficulty, where the distance is considerable, but is incompatible with any system of accumulating power beyond the extent that may be accomplished by means of a fly-wheel. The employment, however, of hydraulic pressure as a medium of transmission removes these difficulties, and affords the additional advantage of a steadier, safer, and more controllable action than is attainable by any other means. The models are so arranged upon a table as to be worked by a small steam-engine. By means of this engine, the water is forced into the "accumulator," which is a species of press loaded with weights, maintaining a pressure upon the water within, and thus imparting to it the same mechanical efficacy that a hd. of great altitude would afford. From the accumulator the water is conveyed in a pipe to the hoisting machines, and when these consume more water than the engine at the moment supplies, the excess is furnished by the accumulator; but when, on the other hand, the machines use less water than is pumped by the engine, the surplus is received by the accumulator, which thus gathers power to meet subsequent demands. When the water has produced its required effect, it returns to the pump well, to be forced up again into the accumulator, so that the same water continues in circulation without material waste. It is also to be observed that the accumulator, by a connexion with a steam-valve, acts as a governor to the engine, causing it to quicken its speed when power is wanted, and to retard the motion when the production of power is greater than necessary.

The models of the hoisting machines comprise three specimens, viz. 1st. A machine for discharging coal-ships, with a lifting chain, is employed to carry the coal-in forward and backward. 2nd. A hydraulic swing crane, which lifts and lowers a large cast-iron ball, and turns round with it either to the right or to the left, as directed by the attendant. 3rd. A machine for lifting corn stacks into warehouses, which works two ropes, the range of which is readily adjustable to any height of the building.

In all these machines the general principle of construction is the same, the lifting action being produced in each by the pressure of the water upon a piston, or plunger, which acts upon the chain, through a system of pulleys, which multiply the motion, and give to the chain an increase of travel proportionate to the number of the pulleys. The traversing motion of the jib is also effected by the pressure of the water upon a piston, and suitable valves are employed to regulate the various actions.

#### EXHIBITION NOTES.—NO. 3.

##### THE AWARDS OF PRIZES BY THE JURIES.

The early difficulties which opposed them selves to the opening of the Great Exhibition have been so ably overcome, that we ought to think no obstacle insurmountable, and far less doubt of crowning success. But it cannot be denied that one of the most trying tasks has yet to be accomplished: we allude to the award of the prizes to exhibitors by the council of chairmen and the conjoined juries of English and Foreign members. Notwithstanding the subdivision of these labourers into forty sets or lists, each showing the names of most competent judges as regards the cases in question, and others not so well known, but apparently not unworthy to assist them in their decisions, and notwithstanding the vast extent of time and careful investigation to be devoted upon the inquiry, there is still an anxiety about the result, which neither the jurors themselves, the exhibitors, nor the public can altogether ignore. The work, in the majority of instances, is indeed exceedingly numerous; and it is not the least distinguishing feature of this great National festival, that so many men of high rank, Peers and members of Parliament, as many of the busiest life in politics, professions, and trade, have devoted themselves from day to day, for long weeks together, in the endeavour to do justice to the service they have undertaken, and with the constant fear before their eyes that it would be impossible to give satisfaction to all parties concerned in this very important competition. It is here that the vastness of the materials is most strikingly felt to be overwhelming. Casual and even diligent visitors are not crushed by this magnitude and variety, for they may pass by three-fourths of the Exhibitions and hardly be sensible of missing anything; but the juror must go into details; must compare and contrast; must weigh all the component qualities which enter into the rivalry for superiority, such as facilities of production, cost, endurance, utility, style, price, and other nice particulars, without a knowledge of which it would be impossible to arrive at a sound judgment, and assign the palm of merit impartially and conscientiously. The immense accumulation of common and inferior articles, which, in spite of the wish to do so, could not be excluded from the Crystal Palace, has added tremendously to this toil and responsibility; and yet, we do confidently look to the issue, and rely on the pane, we have seen taken for our getting as well through this Scylla and Charybdis as it was in human nature to expect.

It is not surprising that so much anxiety should be attached to this subject; for upon the distribution of these awards will, to a very considerable degree, depend the balance of trade and commercial benefit between England and foreign countries, as the consequence of the World's Fair. This most important speculation, viz., whether foreign productions

or home manufactures are most likely to derive the greatest benefit from the Exhibition, and its premiums, has been ably touched upon by Mr. Felkin, the Mayor of Nottingham, and an extensive and experienced manufacturer, in his publication on the Exhibition, noticed in a former Number of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. His views are consolatory, for he holds that, though the display of foreign goods, wrought, it may be in some instances, with superior skill, will, in due course, on the part of the English themselves, a diversion from the consumption of home-made articles in favour of a present and permanent import of foreign novelties that our shopkeepers will seek more extensively from the Continent those supplies that they have been accustomed to obtain from our own seats of manufacture, and that thus, to some extent, our home-trade must suffer, and this is *the plot on which the whole must turn*, that foreigners from countries where our goods do not receive free admission, who visit the Exhibition, are as likely to fall in love with our cheaper articles, as we with their high-priced and often more elegant ones. If we care thus lay hold of the demand of millions, it would far more than compensate us for any loss from an increase of foreign purchases; and several great questions will probably be affected by this state of affairs. Among these, the modification of foreign tariffs, as a reciprocity for our Free-Trade relaxations, is pre-eminently of the first order. Another is, that we must care not to spoil our distant markets, by deluging them with goods of inferior quality—a practice which has severely injured our exports, both of textile fabrics and hardware, in many a foreign market; and for which, even the utmost depression of cheapness, in order to carry the traffic, cannot atone. It will be found wise to abandon this penny wise and pound foolish system, and wisely confine our efforts to the doing well what we pretend to do. That we may act in this manner and rule at low prices also at the same time, may surely be achieved through the aid of our marvellous machinery, whose wonder-working is exemplified by a statement of Mr. Babbage, that in the year 1813 plain patent net lace made at Nottingham was sold at the rate of a guinea a yard; and, at the present time, owing to the use of improved mechanism, lace of the same kind, but of better quality, is sold under the same circumstances at 3d. per yard; in other words, within less than forty years the price of the industrial produce has diminished to one eighty-fourth part of its original price!

After this magical Exhibition has more and more developed such resources, may we not anticipate that the hidden treasures of the forest and the mine, of earth and seas, will be explored and appropriated with more zeal than they have ever been before? that motives of self-interest and comfort will press the less civilised (forgetting their habits of idleness and plunder) into such employments as are the pioneers of trade? that nations more advanced will abandon their feuds and carnage, for the blessings of industrious life and the quiet enjoyment of the happiness they have so long and so often sought to destroy? and that much of this glorious consummation may be traced to the Crystal Palace, as a harbinger of universal peace and a source of goodwill amongst the diverse races of the whole human kind?

Yet there are a few collateral matters of very considerable immediate interest with this main issue relating to the future. The Exhibition has laid bare some very remarkable facts, and one certain of the most remarkable is the extraordinary difference between wholesale and retail prices. There is no doubt we could not live in a civilised condition but were exceedingly struck when we learn that millions worth of manufactures are annually exported by the wholesale producers, at the cost of a fifth, a tenth, or even more disproportionate sum, of what we should pay for the articles at any shop in London. This may be one of the causes of the present stagnation of business in the metropolis, even in the face of the expenditure of money and increase in the circulation from the presence of so many thousand foreign guests. Cheap, in comparison with former years, as most articles of consumption are in the shops, they are yet tremendously dear when viewed with reference to their original price from the forge and the loom.

With this conclusion the verdict of the Juries will have no influence; but the element is a potent one in the consideration of every purchaser, in every way, and of every production, as they from the Ohio, the Seine, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Elbe, the Tagus, the Po, the Indus, the Thames, or the Tweed. Eyes are opened, and lowering the quality, lessening the quantity, or otherwise deteriorating the materials; hastily dumped up to court low-priced markets and silly bargain makers, will no longer pass as current as they have done with a credulous public. Henceforward things must be genuine and good, as well as cheap.

But the determination of the Juries will have an incalculable effect upon the rival interests now at stake, and in which there is enough to bewilder the most intelligent minds. Upon their pronouncements, orders will proceed to every quarter, and immense enlargement follow the intervention of the retailer, broker, and middleman; but we are exceedingly struck when we learn that the manufacturers, producers of millions, are annually exported by the wholesale producers, at the cost of a fifth, a tenth, or even more disproportionate sum, of what we should pay for the articles at any shop in London. This may be one of the causes of the present stagnation of business in the metropolis, even in the face of the expenditure of money and increase in the circulation from the presence of so many thousand foreign guests. Cheap, in comparison with former years, as most articles of consumption are in the shops, they are yet tremendously dear when viewed with reference to their original price from the forge and the loom.

Already, we believe, have some of the Juries made up their minds to the decision of the prizes, and indeed a few of them are whispered abroad. But it would be improper to anticipate their contemporaneous publication, and we abstain from further notice. The whole, even the most difficult, (and most difficult they are), will probably be ascertained within the present month of July; and again let us express our hope that the labour bestowed by so many eminent persons will be rewarded by as large and comprehensive a share of general satisfaction as possible under the trying circumstances of the rivalry.

In commenting upon other effects of the Exhibition, we have alluded to its beneficial influence as regards our foreign visitors. What the British Association has done to a limited degree, in promoting the valuable community of men of science belonging to every country, must be incalculably extended by the intercourse of the Crystal Palace. Here a far wider field has been opened for the interchange of mind upon every branch of human inquiry, scientific theory, and practical invention; and a very gratifying consequence has arisen out of this state of things, and the display of liberal and hospitable feelings, as was evinced in a very gratifying manner at the entertainment given by the English to the Foreign sculptors—the first example, and much to their honour, of this species of brotherhood. In reply to the toasts, the artists of France, Germany, and Italy gratefully acknowledged the warmth of their reception, and added, "when you, or any of you, the artists of England, visit our countries, it will be our happiness to show you in return how sensible we are of your liberality and kindness, and how zealous to act in union with you for the promotion of our common art in every part of the globe."

And much as this establishment of friendly relations between us and our guests is to be valued, there is at home, amongst ourselves, a result of yet higher importance. The daily union of all grades of society in this interesting rendezvous, from the palace of the Sovereign to the hut of the peasant, and the pleasant residence of rank and wealth to the humble abode of the mechanic and labourer, already exhibits moral effects which must rejoice every patriotic and philanthropic observer. The longer it continues, the more obviously will this unison, but most important result appear; and in a national point of view, we do not know that it ought not to consider it the greatest advantage that has flowed from this new creation of relative bearings. The closer our various classes are brought together, the better will be for them all; many a prejudice will be corrected, and many a cordial sentiment born.

As a matter of curiosity in such Notes as these, we may instance other strange relations, which show how unexpectedly tales are traceable to cause as far apart from each other in the origin as we can imagine; any two facts to be. Had steam been invented, we never could have had this mighty aggregation of the world's riches and industry; and what is as remarkable and more amusing is that, but for the existent invention of our police force, we could not have had or carried it through! Well might Bonaparte say, that from the sublime to the ridiculous is but one step.

The remarks we have offered apply to the great majority of departments and divisions confined to the estimate of the Councils and Juries; but it ought not (in a historical view of this sort) to be passed *sub silentio*, that in some few of the cases there is not some sort of a harmony and common consent as there is in the rest. Where any分歧 of opinion has arisen, it chiefly in those descriptions of competition which came under the cognizance of Taste, and it is well known how difficult it is to

(Continued on page 192.)

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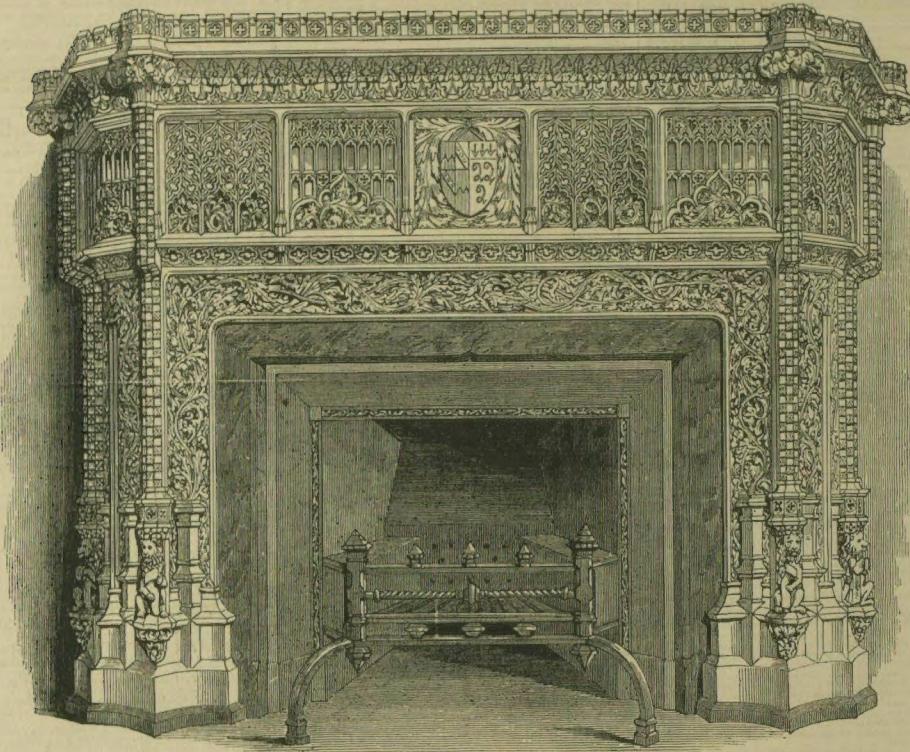
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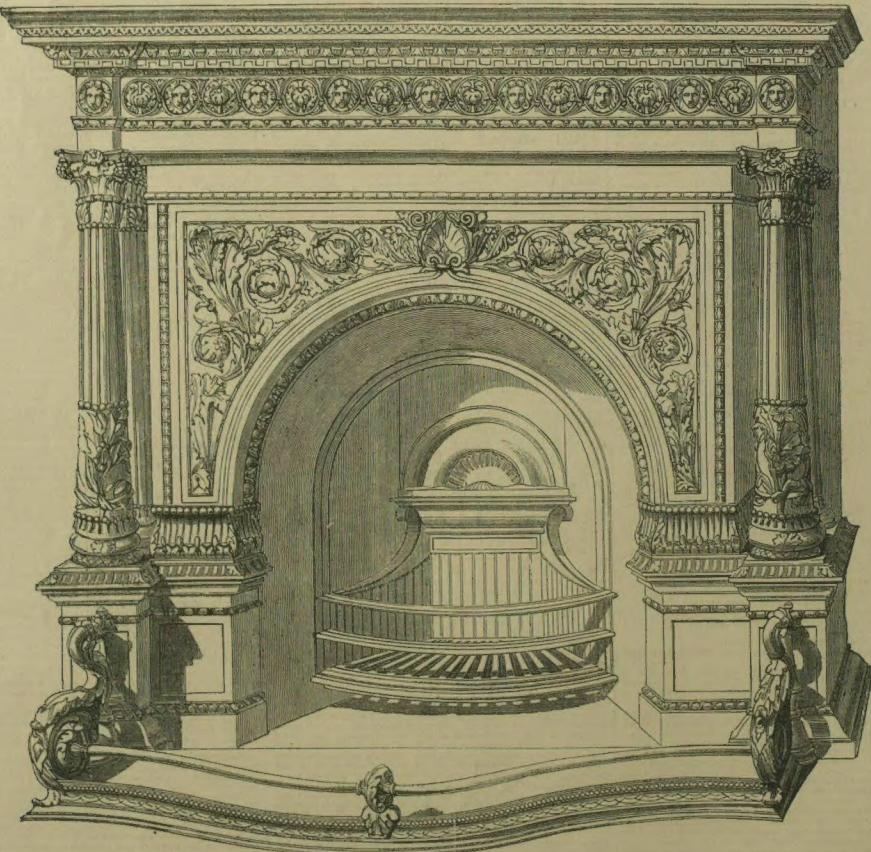
reconcile tastes. The exceptions, however, are, we believe, of small consequence; and if a little natural feeling has been excited, and a disposition to, perhaps, an excess of liberality created, we are inclined to think that the trifling exception will confirm the general rule, and we will have to say with Shakespeare, "All's well that ends well."

We have last to mention one minor inconvenience, which has resulted from the same individuals being Exhibitors and Judges. By the rules of the Commissioners such parties are precluded from receiving premiums; and we are aware of more than one instance in which this will be doing injustice to pre-eminent merit.

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SILVER SALTS.—LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.



FIRE-PLACE.—BY MESSRS HOOLE.

perfection of metal casting. We understand that it here appears just as it came from the furnace, no file or implement of any kind having been applied to it. The spectator will not fail to remark the peculiar colour of the cast-iron portions of the work, which present almost the effect of bronzing, and which we understand is the result of a number of experiments made by this firm in the fusion of metals, whilst it is secured from oxidation by the application of a transparent fluid, which was suggested to them by Mr. Hunt, of the Museum of Practical Geology. The discovery is new and useful, and can be extensively applied to objects of every day use.

## GOTHIC NICHE. BY LANE AND LEWIS.

Amongst other very beautiful specimens of carving to be found in the Building Court is a canopied Niche, containing a statue



GOTHIC NICHE.—MESSRS. LANE AND LEWIS.

of St. Peter, designed and executed in Caen stone, by Henry Lane and John Lewis, of Clifton, near Bristol. Besides the principal figure are eight others—those on the pedestal being three angels bearing a scroll, on which is inscribed the divine injunction, "Feed my sheep." Above are the four Apostles; and, crowning all, the Saviour. The propriety of so introducing the last-named may be questioned. The decorative portions are extremely well finished, and the general style of the work is highly creditable.

## SILVER SALTS. BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

The silver salts, by Lambert and Rawlings, are of very fine and appropriate device; the dolphin in the one, and the shell in the other, being both emblematic of the briny deep. They are, besides, very prettily executed, the workmanship being of the highest order.